

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

(OF)

## Politics and General Literature.

VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1823.

[No. 39]

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—609—

#### Politics of Europe.

Our anticipations yesterday of a fresh arrival from England, are as yet disappointed: the only arrival announced in the Shipping Report being that of a vessel from the Eastward. We therefore proceed regularly with the most valuable portions of the contents of the Papers already in our possession, to bring up the chain of European Intelligence which had fallen in arrear.

Although a Contemporary ingeniously studies to whet the appetites of his readers for his dull pages, by treating them at the outset with a little of the acid of controversy on the never-ending theme—the JOURNALIST,—we are sure that such doses as he doles out day after day would only sour and disgust ours, for whom we have better things in store; and we shall therefore allude to him as shortly as possible.

In regard to the question who are Lord Londonderry's Biographers—we refer him to the pages of the JOURNAL, of which as an Index is published at the end of every two months for the use of all, we hope he is not so unreasonable as to expect us to furnish him daily with one for himself alone.

In regard to his extraordinary wish that we should confine ourselves to selections from Papers between the 30th and 20th of August, does he imagine British subjects in India have no interest in those great questions that agitated the Public mind in England and the speculations of her Legislators, Judges, Lawyers, and Politicians upon them, merely because they occurred beyond a certain number of days, or even 4 or 5 weeks before the sailing of a certain vessel for India? Is our concern in these things to be cut off by the magic of a date? and the fountain of our interest and curiosity to be dammed up within a certain temporary barrier over which they cannot flow, altho the matters beyond it were never before laid before us? We leave him to enjoy this happy conceit; and continue to draw for the instruction and entertainment of our readers from the unexhausted store in our possession.

**Greek Question.**—We were unable yesterday from want of room, to offer any observations on the Ministerial statements in the two Houses with regard to the Greek question; we shall now endeavour to supply the omission.

And first, with regard to the outrages at Scio. Lord Liverpool observed he could say, from very good information, that the first cruelties at Scio were committed by the Greeks. Now what is the real state of the case with respect to the Sciots? The Sciots, from the situation of their Island, which the Turks could at any time invade with ease, from the amount of property they had at stake both on the Island and at Constantinople, and from the advantages of which they were in possession, were naturally averse from entering into a Revolution, in which they were with regard to loss or gain, in such a different situation from the rest of their countrymen.—When therefore the Greek fleet went to Scio to summon the inhabitants to join the confederation, they evaded obeying the call; and the Sultan having demanded from them as hostages for their fidelity, ten of the principal people in the Island, they readily sent them. As soon as they learned that the Samiots were preparing an expedition against Scio, they went to the Turkish Governor, and informed him of the circumstance, urging him to take the necessary measures for their defence. What was the conduct of the Governor?

He desired sixty hostages from them, which they readily gave him, and he sent them to the coast to give him the first information of the sailing of the expedition, which they accordingly did. The Samiots marching towards the town, a body of Turks, with Sciots, went to meet them, to remonstrate with them on the imprudence of the step they were taking, and urging them to abandon an undertaking by which they exposed the lives of so many innocent people, who were in the hands of the Turks. The Samiots paid no attention to these remonstrances. The Turks, instead of opposing the Samiots, retreated, and sought their safety in the fortress. The Samiots, in their pursuit of these Turks, took four or five of them, which they immediately hung (this is the account the Turks themselves give, but the matter rests on no certain authority). For this, however, which the Sciots were unable to prevent, the Governor set fire to the city, and the Captain Pasha, on his arrival, hung up 35 of the hostages he had on board, and 85 who were in the fortress, and cut to pieces 600 gardeners secured in the fortress for the purpose of discovering in what part of the gardens the Greeks had hid their property. The Captain Pasha landed his troops—the Turks of the fortress came out—the Asiatics crossed over in swarms, and Scio was laid in ashes. So complete was the devastation that on the 10th May nothing but dead walls were to be seen. 25,000 of the Sciots, men, women, and children, were hanged, drawn, and quartered, and 30,000 carried into slavery in Asia.

The Sciots did all they could to prevent the invasion of the Samiots. They were themselves unarmed, and could therefore offer no resistance. Some of the Sciot peasantry, on seeing the Turks running away, and the Samiots pursuing them, judged all ever, and, being without arms, naturally enough joined the latter, who were headed too by a cross which they had never before seen in the open air. It was hardly possible, under all those circumstances, that they should resist following it. Such is the substance of accounts, written by English merchants on the spot, to their relations here in London (and we could mention their names, if necessary). What Lord Liverpool could see in this, affording in any respect a justification of the Turks, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. If the Turks had gone to Samos, and had made that Island the scene of devastation, we could understand his observation, but the cowardly ruffians knew that the Samiots were armed and ready to receive them, and so they wreaked their fury on the unoffending Sciots, whom they failed to protect, and whose wealth inflamed their cupidity. If in the Irish Rebellion the Rebels had obtained possession of Dublin, notwithstanding the exertions of its citizens, and had afterwards put to death four or five of the King's troops, would that have been a reason, on its being retaken, for setting fire to the city, seizing the wealth it contained, and destroying its inhabitants?

With respect to the hostages at Constantinople, it would be the height of ignorance indeed to imagine for a moment that Lord Strangford, or any other Foreign Minister, would think of offering a guarantee to the Greeks for their safety under their own Government. This would be arrogating a right on the part of one Government to interfere in the internal affairs of another; and what Lord Liverpool said with respect to such a guarantee, as well as the manner in which he illustrated his position, was all quite unobjectionable. Neither does any one accuse Lord Strangford of inhumanity. Indeed we have occasion to know that a letter has not been written from Constantinople for these

three or four months, which does not speak in the highest terms of the exertions of his Lordship in behalf of the Greeks there, and that their sole dependence for their lives was on him. The Greeks, do not accuse Lord Strangford. But what we have to complain of is the treachery of the Turkish Government towards the British People, and the insult offered to their Ambassador,—that whilst it issues its orders to its Governors and Generals to spare the innocent, and only to chastise those taken with arms—whilst it offers amnesties and gives assurances of its intentions, and pledges itself to a line of conduct which alone could warrant any foreign Government in interfering—in the face of these orders and assurances, it could shew such a marked contempt of Foreign Powers as to put to death under the very eyes of their Ambassadors, perhaps before their very doors, to make the insult the more glaring, men not brought to Constantinople prisoners, with arms in their hands, but perfectly innocent, individuals of the first rank and fortune in their country, venerable from their age and respected for their characters, whom they held as Hostages. Such were the forty individuals of the Morea and the 10 of Solo. After such a glaring breach of faith, how can any assurance of amnesty or pardon be for a moment hinted at by the Foreign Ministers at Constantinople? By mixing themselves up with these pledges and assurances of a people, who, according to all authorities (for their practice has never varied), consider no pledges or obligations as binding the Government of the West, make themselves responsible for the innocent blood which may afterwards be shed. Would it not be more becoming in the Governments were their Ministers to abandon these ruthless and faithless wretches, in order to save themselves at least from the stigma which the presence of their Ministers casts on them? Russia alone adopted this course. If the other Governments had followed the example of Russia, they would have seen what the Turks really are. The Turks would not then have dared to fall on innocent Christians, to satiate their revenge for being thus treated by the Christian Powers, but would have supplicated in all humility the return of the Ministers. It was merely because they had the countenance of these Ministers, because they saw that the Ministers were more anxious for their own separate interests, than for the safety of their Christian brethren, that they thought they might avail themselves of the moment to extirpate their Christian subjects. It is not by showing deference for them that the Turks can be brought to reason.

With respect to neutrality—we have now, indeed, the positive assurance of Ministers, that they have always intended that the strictest neutrality should be observed between the belligerents in this case. Well then, here is a Turkish vessel, belonging to the PASHA of Egypt, now ready to sail, laden with guns, arms, ammunition, and pikes. To whom is this vessel going? To the individual who had just fitted out an expedition to Candia against the Greeks. This vessel not having sailors on board, is manned too by British sailors. But is this all? Did it come with a single gun? Well, but it has now 40 guns; and these guns and pikes may be seen by any person that chooses to see them.—If all this is done without the consent of Ministers, as they say, and in violation of the law, why do they not put a stop to it?—The vessel cannot sail without their permission. Are the Englishmen to be considered under the English or Turkish flag? Suppose a Greek vessel meets this vessel, what would be the consequence? All this too is in the very teeth of Sir THOMAS MAITLAND's Proclamation, ordering the seizure of every vessel bearing arms or warlike stores to either of the belligerents.

There are other considerations arising out of the Ministerial statements, well deserving of attention, but we have already exceeded the limits we prescribed to ourselves.

*Letters from Odessa.*—Letters have been received from Odessa, dated the 18th ult., which do not contain any political news farther than that the legitimate, and consequently paternal, Government of Turkey, at that time, maintained the provinces, and will probably continue to do so. A legitimate Government, such as Turkey, according to THE COURIER, has a right (and that right must be divine, for they never obtained it from man) to trample on the Christian Greeks, who are denominated rebels, because they venture to complain that their property has been

stolen from them, that their wives and daughters have been dragged from their houses and polluted by their infamous oppressors, that their children have been carried into slavery, and that they have been doomed to suffer woes greater than fancy can conceive. THE COURIER may, however, rest satisfied that the Holy Alliance, even with the assistance of the English Ministers, never will be able to put down that sacred and divine flame, that love of the human race, which is hourly increased in Europe by the diffusion of knowledge, and the consequent enlargement of the human mind.

The letters from St. Petersburg are dated on the 25th ult., but they contain no political news. The magnanimous Alexander, finding that he cannot obtain from Turkey, without fighting for it, all he wants, appears for the present to have abandoned the airy dreams of increased territory, and of extended power and happiness to his Empire, which a few months ago appeared within his reach. How great must be that mind which can thus relinquish objects of high ambition at the shrine of the present system of Europe! If other nations reap as little advantage from the present system as the English Agriculturist or Merchant gains by it, perhaps a change in it would not be so very injurious to the interest of humanity as may be supposed by its most firm supporters. The exchange at St. Petersburg was rather lower, having been done at 10 1/2 3/4. Trade was exceedingly dull, and there was no change in the value of any article of export.—*Morning Chronicle.*

*Chamber of Deputies.*—The Chamber of Deputies was engaged on Monday last in following up the discussions on the law of the Finances,—which goes this year to sanction an estimate of 908,000,000 francs (37,500,000*l.*) M. LAFITTE recommended among other modes of economy, that the detailed services of the Treasury should be executed by the Bank of France, which some voices cried out was M. LAFITTE's hobby-horse. He then told the Chamber, that as the budget of 1823 was in the act of being voted during the month of July, 1822, if, in addition to the 908,000,000, now called for, they would be at the trouble of calculating the 500,000,000 which might be considered as still disposable from the budget of 1822—further, the capital represented by 12,500,000 francs of *rentes*—and finally, the anticipated receipts on payments, which the existing Administration had raised so high that some of its members seemed desirous to undertake the ministry at a discount, they would be aware what an enormous capital they were about to intrust to the Executive Government; and for what a long space of time it would be henceforth possible to do without the assistance of the Chambers.

M. VILLELE undertook the general defence of the Ministry from all the attacks that had been made upon them. With regard to the state of the finances, he said that the early presentation of the budget for 1823 ought not to be brought as a charge against the Ministers, since it was for the necessary purpose of getting rid of those provisional arrangements which it had been the vicious practice of former Administrations to recommend; that there could be no fair comparison drawn between the budget of the present year and 1819, inasmuch as many branches of public expenditure and receipt—such as 6,181,000, now exhibited under the head of surcharges returned to individuals; the tax on gaming-houses, of 6,500,000—had not appeared in the estimates of preceding years. Between the land-tax under BONAPARTE's Government, and its amount at the present day, there was a difference of 122,000,000; so much had that impost been diminished. As for the financial prospects of the next and following years, there is no chance, according to M. VILLELE, of a failure of revenue. The receipts of the indirect taxes for 1822 have much surpassed the estimates. There will be this year an excess of receipt over expenditure; the same excess will reproduce itself in 1823; and even supposing, contrary to all reasonable expectation, that for 1824 the receipts and expenses shall be equal—that there will be no economy on one side, and no improvement of produce on the other—the country may be assured of its capacity to meet, with the existing imposts, the extreme demands of the public service for that year. After M. VILLELE finished, the discussion was closed, and the Chamber adjourned to Tuesday the debate upon the separate articles.—*Times, July 19.*



Friday, February 14, 1833.

—611—

### Imperial Parliament.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1832.

Mr. BROGDEN, and others, from the Commons, brought up the leather duties bill, the Irish endowed schools bill and the Duchy of Cornwall bill.

The Scots' spirits drawback bill, and the annuities' memorial bill, were read a third time and passed. The Scots juries bill was reported.

On the motion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the committee on the prison laws' consolidation bill was postponed to Monday.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1832.

Lord PALMERSTON presented a petition from certain brewers of Andover against the beer retail bill.

A NEWBORN presented a petition from a gentleman of the name of Robert Courlay, complaining of the imperfect administration of justice in the province of Upper Canada.

Mr. WALLACE brought on the second report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the collection of the public revenue in Ireland. After a few words from Mr. WARR, Mr. WALLACE, and Mr. S. RICE, the report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. P. MOORE presented a petition from the malsters of Caven-try against the beer retail bill.

Mr. PEARCE presented eight petitions of a similar nature.

Mr. C. CALVERT presented a petition from the inhabitants of Hornsey and Finchley, against the Highgate-chapel bill.—Ordered to be referred to the committee on the bill.

Mr. DENISON presented a petition from certain publicans of Dorking in Surrey, against the beer retail bill.

The Marquis of TITCHFIELD presented a petition from the inhabitants of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, in favour of the same bill.

#### KING'S BENCH PRISON.

Mr. H. G. BENNET presented a petition from Col. Bailey, a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench, complaining of improper conduct being exercised towards him by the Marshal of that prison. The hon. member thought the house was bound to interfere on the subject, and he gave notice that early in the next session he would move for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the prison.

The same hon. member then presented a petition from a person of the name of Alexander Shaw, a prisoner for debt in the King's Bench prison, complaining that he had been placed in Horsemongerlane gaol, there to be confined for three months, by order of the Marshal of the King's Bench, for having introduced spirits into the latter prison. He prayed that the house would adopt measures for the relief of himself and all other persons in like circumstances.

Mr. BERNAL presented a petition from the publicans of Rochester, against the beer retail bill.

Mr. LENNARD presented a similar petition from Ipswich.

Mr. BROGDEN, Mr. BAYARD, and Sir. J. GRAHAM, also presented petitions against the same bill.

#### MR. BORTHWICK'S CASE.

Mr. ABERCROMBY gave notice, that he would on Tuesday move for the production of the correspondence between the Lord Advocate and Mr. Hope, respecting the case of Mr. Borthwick, and also the opinion of Mr. Hope on the same subject, bearing date the 18th of March.

A message from the Lords brought their lordships' consent to a variety of private and other bills.

#### RECEIVERS-GENERAL BILL.

Mr. LUSHINGTON, upon the third reading of this bill, moved that the following clause be added to it—"That not more than three Receivers-general shall be obliged to travel together." He moved this by way of "rider." (a laugh.)

This clause was agreed to; and on the question that the bill should pass.

Mr. Alderman WOOD declared, that he had entertained no idea that this bill would have been brought forward to-day by the hon. gentleman. The bill had passed through its former stages at one o'clock in the morning, and other unseasonable hours, when little opportunity had been afforded for its discussion. He particularly objected to the salaries which this bill provided for the receivers. They were much too large; being 1,500*l.* a piece for two of the principal ones. A gentleman

in the city had made some time since an offer to collect the whole of the taxes for the city of London and the county of Middlesex for the consideration of 1,000*l.* a year. (Acer.) With such an offer before them, was the country to be burdened with this projected expense of 4,000*l.* and upwards on the same account? If the hon. gent. opposite persisted, he (Mr. Wood) should be obliged to divide the house upon the question. Four or five months had now elapsed since he first called the attention of the right hon. gent., and through him of the Treasury, to the offer of Mr. Barber to collect 2,000,000*l.* for 1,000*l.* Neither the hon. gent. (Mr. Lushington) nor the right hon. gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we presume), made any objections at the time; and it was really not to be endured that that matter should be quite put out of sight and the present salaries agreed to.

Mr. LUSHINGTON begged to inform the hon. gentleman, that nothing contained in this bill was of such a nature as not to leave to the Lords of the Treasury the opportunity of hereafter considering whether for one of the receivers-general therein intended, Mr. Barber might not be a very fit and proper person. If the hon. alderman persisted in dividing the house at this stage of the bill, he (Mr. Lushington) must really observe it would be of no advantage to the house, but only unnecessarily to delay the course of public business.

Mr. HUME thought that the hon. Secretary for the Treasury had stated on a former day, that by this new bill it was intended to have only two officers at the salary of 1,500*l.* a year each. By the evidence which had been taken before the committee, it certainly did appear that only one officer might sufficiently discharge the duty. However that might be, he had clearly understood that the principle of the bill was, that no receiver-general should act by deputy; that no individual should be appointed receiver-general if he was not prepared to execute the office himself. Now if the honourable gentleman (Mr. Lushington) for one of these receivers proposed to nominate Mr. Bagot—a gentleman who had, indeed been a receiver-general, but had never himself discharged the duties of a receiver, and could not therefore be supposed to be conversant with them—in such a case he (Mr. Hume) contended that ministers must at once violate the principle of the bill. Certain it was that two individuals might very well do the whole of the business contemplated by this bill for 2,000*l.* a year.

Mr. P. MOORE considered the measure as nothing but a direct job. Honourable gentleman should remember that they sat there as trustees for the public; and in that capacity were bound in all appointments to which they might consent to observe the strictest parsimony. If he had not been misinformed, there was at this moment an actual offer before the Lords of the Treasury to collect 2,000,000*l.* of taxes for the sum of 1,000*l.* a year. Why, he thought that it would be at their peril, if the Treasury, having no regard for the economical administration of the public funds, should refuse it, unless on very sufficient grounds indeed.

Mr. LUSHINGTON had no hesitation in assuring honourable gentlemen on the other side, that the offer in question would, undoubtedly, receive the most serious consideration of their lordships, (Acer, Acer.)

Mr. GRENFELL observed, that if the object of the honourable alderman was to fetter the choice of the Treasury in making these important appointments, he (Mr. Grenfell) should not be able to concur with him. The principle that the Committee, of which he himself had the honour of having been a member, proceeded on, he understood to be, that no person who did not do the duty himself should be eligible for a receiver-general. But on the grounds already stated, he could not conceive Mr. Bagot, although he had been a receiver-general, to be properly qualified for undertaking the personal discharge of the office.

Mr. MONCK, in voting for this bill, which he really thought a good one, and calculated to effect considerable savings to the public, did so on the faith that the Treasury would not neglect any proper measure of economical collection.

Mr. Alderman WOOD then declared, that on the understanding that the salaries to be paid to the receivers would not exceed 2,000*l.* per annum, he would not divide the house.

The bill was then passed without a division.

#### RETAIL OF BEER BILL.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in rising to move the second reading of this bill, begged to premise that he meant to cast no reflections on either of those two large and respectable bodies who conceived themselves to be principally interested in opposing it. The hon. and learned gentleman having proceeded to show that within a very few years the population of this country had increased from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000, or in the proportion of three to two, while the consumption of beer had considerably decreased, and of course that the revenue, which should have increased on the increased population, had been proportionably less, observed that several causes might be assigned for this fact. He was not one of those who suspected the brewers of having adulterated their beer by all those dregs which they were, he believed (to say the least), with great exaggerations, accused of using; but one of those causes, he certainly, in

common with the poor man, did believe to exist, and did absolutely find. It was not that he tasted the deleterious *asculus Indicus*, nor *quis-sis*, nor *was camisa* (a laugh), but it was the tax, the cruel tax, which he found in the pot. (a laugh.) It was a tax which bore with peculiar hardship on the poor, and very slightly on the rich; for the malt duty was 20s. the quarter; besides, another duty of 10s. the barrel on strong beer. Now reckoning three barrels to the quarter—which was the proper proportion in brewing strong beer fairly made of malt and hops—the poor man had to pay a duty of 30s. per quarter. This was the incredible proportion, the unwarrantably unjust and unfair proportion in which the poor man had to pay for his beer. Out of every 50s. paid for that beer, 20s. was paid by the poor man who purchased it at the common retail price. The gentleman of 20,000l. a year (if indeed there were any gentlemen of that rare description now left in England) paid 20s. a quarter for his share of the 50s. total duty. The rich man, who in the exercise of a generous hospitality brewed beer for his own servants and those of his neighbours, paid only 20s. where 50s. were paid in duties. This alone would furnish him (Mr. Brougham) with a self-tent ground for calling on Parliament to protect this effort he was now making to obtain for the poor man a better article at a cheaper rate. He had now to come to closer quarters with the two bodies of men of whom he had spoken—the victuallers and the brewers. And first as to small beer. The law at present permitted men to vend that without a license, though it had been considered doubtful whether even for that a license was not required. As to this small beer, unquestionably no liquor was ever better named; but if there was another word in the language more expressive of littleness and poverty than "small," as applied to this composition, he would use it. A more wretched, meagre, and (if he might use a mathematical term) a more "infinitesimally" diluted liquor, never had the ingenuity of man devised. It was not of this that he was speaking, however, but of strong beer. Gin-drinking was that peculiar vice and flaw in the character of our peasantry and artisans which he wished to put down; and he could assure his hon. friend that he must furnish him (Mr. Brougham) with a better weapon than a barrel of small beer, before he could put down that many-headed monster the gin-shop. As to selling strong beer, an excise license and a magistrate's license were required for it, and it could not be sold in barrels containing less than five gallons each. If the excise licenses were done away with, and the magistrates were enabled to grant their licenses for the sale of strong beer to whom they chose, there would be but little difference between that course and the one which he should propose to night, except, indeed, that still the poor man would have to pay too dear for his beer. But one great evil would be prevented. Several of our laws were directed against tippling, but with admirable inconsistency they sent the poor man to the tippling-house before he could get his pot of liquor. He was ready to concede to his honourable friend, that however contrary to the principle of a free trade it might be for the legislature to grant monopolies, yet as long as the law, under which those monopolies were authorized, was in force, the parties to the monopolies had vested rights in them. But this was not the case with the brewers, for he totally denied that the law had given them any such monopoly, nor could he see how the extension of the magistrates' licenses could induce or encourage the vice of tippling. The brewers were, for the most part, the landlords of the public-houses; and of late, so far had they proceeded, step by step, in acquiring the possession of this species of property, that an instance was adduced the other day of there being in one parish which he could name, forty nine public-houses, only one of which was not their property. (A laugh.) At present, the only competition was amongst the brewers themselves. A most insufficient competition this was for the public advantage; and though the argument did not apply quite so strongly to London, where there were many, and large capitalists, he could point out a district in the country where there was only one brewer. The consequence of all this was, that these brewers had made their monopoly complete by buying up all the property of a particular description which they could lay their hands on, so as to command the funnel by which the liquor was conveyed to the mouth of the public. The brewers had found it advantageous gradually to reduce the quantity of malt in their beer, and the quantity of hops, until at length it was no longer that liquor of which the jovial *Boniface*—(whether he kept a free house or a brewer's house was not known)—once declared, that he could eat, drink, and sleep upon (a laugh) and which was also clothing to him, if he (Mr. Brougham) rightly remembered. (a laugh.) The consequence of passing this bill would be, that a better and cheaper beer would be brewed; and, what, in his view of the case, was incalculably the more important consideration, instead of a man's being obliged to go himself to the tippling-house, and being there perhaps tempted to drink—or sending his daughter of female servant, or his wife thither, he would go to a shop for it, where no bad morals or evil example would prevail to taint either his own morals or those of his family, to the great injury of the poorer classes of society. Then, too, the good old wholesome English beer would once more flow in the country, and become a competitor (and he ventured to say, that on any fair terms it would be a triumphant competitor) with that which he conceived to be a liquid poison—which was a liquor pernicious alike to the health and the character of

a large proportion of the community, and which had already in very many parts of this Island reduced a vigorous and manly peasantry to a puny, sickly, and enfeebled population. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time.

The question having been put,

Mr. F. BUXTON expressed his concurrence in all the early and general observations of the honourable member for Winchester, regarding the effect of taxation upon the poor. He contended that this bill would ruin not less than 50,000 persons, and interfere with 50,000,000l. of property; but if it were clear of all other objections, the lateness at which it was brought forward ought to be sufficient to ensure its rejection. He begged the house to separate the case and conduct of the brewers from that of the publicans, for the latter at least were not monopolists, and had not, as had been said, overcharged the trade with capital. As to the London brewers, he was prepared to show that they had not sold any such beer, in quality, composition, or strength, as warranted the remarks of the hon. gentleman. After stating the class of persons of whom publicans were generally composed—namely, servants who had made savings out of their wages—he went on to argue from his own knowledge, that the most important part of the business of a victualler, was not the beer he sold in his house, but that which he sent out to customers in the neighbourhood. If chandlers and barbers, and other small shopkeepers, were allowed to sell beer, the consequence would be, that a most respectable, industrious, and numerous description of persons would be utterly annihilated. The existing law was established as long since as the reign of Edward VI., and until very lately he had had a lease of a public house in his possession, granted by a distinguished citizen, and a member of the house—no other than Praise-God-Barebones, which house was kept by a victualler at this moment. From the time of Praise-God-Barebones to the present, it had retained its license. The hon. gent. had talked largely of the increase of the growth of barley, and of the improvement of the revenue if this bill passed; but he (Mr. Buxton) knew no law by which a man could be deprived of his property and his rights, without a full and fair equivalent and compensation. If the argument of public good and public convenience were to prevail in this instance, he saw no reason why it should not be applied to the national debt. This was the first step towards an attack upon private property, and no man could tell which would be the last. He proceeded, on the contrary, to insist that the change in the law would be ruinous to the public morals, detrimental to the revenue, and injurious even to the growers of barley. With regard to the revenue, it would be impossible that the Excise officer could effectually execute his duty, and the government would lose all the security of the property of the publican. On the subject of morals, he alluded to a period not very distant, when the sale of spirits was as unlimited as was now recommended with regard to beer, and when the sellers put up boards, informing the public that "they might be drunk for a penny, dead drunk for two pence, and be allowed straw for nothing." As to the lateness of the session, it was only on the 10th of the present month that the hon. gent. had warmly resisted a bill, because it had been introduced at so late a period of the session.

Mr. BROUGHAM explained, that when he objected to the passing of a bill on the 10th of July, it was because it was hurried through Parliament *sub silentio*.

Mr. HUSKISSON thought it injudicious at this season of the year to legislate upon private property, when the parties interested could not be duly heard. He therefore recommended that it should be withdrawn for the present session. He contended, however, that the publicans had nothing like a vested interest in the sale of beer, and that their case was not in any respect for a moment to be likened to that of the public creditor. He saw no material objection to a measure, if it could be devised, by which other persons besides licensed publicans might be allowed to sell beer of somewhat better quality than that now called small beer. It seemed to him that there could be no true ground for asserting that all the publicans in the kingdom, in the country as well as in London, would be ruined by the bill upon the table. The principles of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Buxton) went to the extent of preventing all improvement. In a future session, he (Mr. Huskisson) thought that some plan of this sort might be devised by which the revenue might be augmented, and the growth of barley increased, without material injury to the licensed victuallers. He was of opinion that the best mode of encouraging the consumption of beer by the people in general ought to be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, there was no person who had lived so long as he had but must perceive that a greater degree of sobriety prevailed amongst the lower classes now than was formerly the case. This was occasioned by a diminution of the quantity of spirits that used to be drunk, and to that might be attributed the very great improvement which was known to have taken place in the average duration of the lives of the lower orders. He implored his right hon. friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to endeavour to ascertain, during the recess, whether, consistently with the safety and protection of the revenue, and even its improvement, and without violating the rights of the



# PARLIAMENTARY.

— 618 —

publicans and others who embarked their capital in the beer trade, he could not devise some plan to enable families who did not wish to frequent public-houses to procure a better article than small beer, from indifferent persons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alderman WOOD said, as the interests of a large body of his constituents were concerned in this measure, he wished to offer a few words upon the present occasion. There were in London and Westminster 40,000 publicans; of these, 4,000 and upwards resided in the city of London and its neighbourhood, being about one-tenth of the total number; many of whom were his constituents. In bringing forward this bill, he believed his learned friend had no motive except the public good; but it remained to be seen what benefit was likely to be derived from the measure. His learned friend had stated, how the poor man was affected by the duty on beer; and he called on his learned friend, from time to time, to exert his great talents, for the purpose of reducing the taxation, which was the real source of the evil. The poor man was paying 1d. a pot for his beer more than was paid by the rich man. On every acre of land, supposing it to produce 4 quarters of barley, the poor man was paying 12s., although the acre was not worth more than 12s. at this moment. Every person who pleased might even now procure his beer for 1d. a pot, (which was the price stated by his learned friend), if he chose to send his own vessel for it; but out of that 4d. there was a duty to the amount of 1½d. How were the public to be benefited by this bill? If one hundred new houses were opened, those who entered on the speculation would not be able to serve the people as well as the publican could, who had a large stock of beer, and could give a better article in consequence of a quick consumption. In those retail shops which his learned friend wished to be established, the beer, by being exposed, would become windy and sour in the summer, and thus the complaint of a bad article would not be removed. He contended that the publicans had certain vested rights, which ought not to be disturbed. How, he asked, would his learned friend feel, if the lower classes of the profession to which he belonged were suffered to plead in courts of justice? (a laugh.) How would he like it, if solicitors were suffered to act as counsel in courts of law? (laughter.) This practice prevailed in some parts of the country—in Cornwall for instance—but he believed it gave very great offence to the profession. He, as a magistrate, had granted from 700 to 1,000 licenses; and he knew that those to whom they were granted, and who had taken their houses under particular circumstances, believed that they had certain rights which were inviolable. Many widows and orphans, whose sole dependence was on property of this kind, would be ruined if the bill passed. The public, he knew, ought not to lose a benefit on account of individual interests; but where was the benefit to be attained in this case? It was for his learned friend to point it out. Suppose a widow had purchased a house for 2,000l. or 3,000l., for the support of herself and her orphan family, would not that property be greatly decreased in value while there was a bill of this nature hanging over it? A great mistake had been made with respect to the decrease in the consumption of barley. It would appear from the papers that had been laid before the house last night, that there was an increased consumption of malt. And (what would surprise the house after the assertions that had been made relative to the country brewers) it would be found by those papers, that the licensed victualler in the country actually brewed as much as the country brewer. There was such a competition amongst the brewers in town, that they were compelled to manufacture a good article. He did not wish to move that the bill should be read a third time this day three months, because he hoped his learned friend would consent to withdraw it.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, he was not unaware of the principal cause of objection that had been urged against this measure, namely the late period of the session. Having pledged himself to introduce this bill, on the failure of one of the chief provisions in a measure brought forward by his honourable friend (Mr. Bennett), he thought it was his duty to submit it to the house without delay. Having brought it forward—finding it opposed by such a mass of interest and of prejudice, as he conceived—and not being disposed to shut his eyes to the arguments adduced by the enemies of the measure, and also by its friends, as to the propriety of postponing it, he would agree to the suggestion; but he did so from deference to the reasoning of his honourable friend. All his arguments in support of the brewers and publicans, only fortified him (Mr. Brougham) in his idea of the necessity and propriety of the measure: for though his hon. friend, with a little of that skill which belonged to the profession alluded to by the hon. alderman, appeared not in his own proper character, but as counsel for the publicans, it was quite clear that he had put forward every argument that could be used in support of the brewers. If they had a publican amongst them, he had no doubt, but that the tables would be turned. The publican would exclaim, "God forbid that I should say a word in favour of the licensed victuallers, but I must raise my voice in support of the brewers;" and yet, when the two cases came to be examined, they would, he doubted not, be found precisely the same. He would make his appeal to the right honourable gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), to the country, and to the public whose interests were at stake, to consider

between the present time and the next session, what was best to be done. He hoped that the right hon. gent. would turn his attention, not merely to the details of this subject generally, but to one particular branch of it, and see whether he could not make, in the course of the next session, some arrangement with respect to the beer duty so as to afford a middle sort of beverage, between that which was paying 2s. and that which was paying 10s. duty, which might be sold in chandlers' shops? (Hear.) By the 43d of Geo. III. the last act on the subject, the higher kind of beer had a duty of 10s. placed on it the lower sort, a duty of 2s. as to the fluid called small beer, he believed there was an unanimous opinion both in and out of the house, that it was not fit to be drunk; it had indeed become so small, that it was truly miserable. (Hear, hear.) If a better kind of small beer were brewed, the duty on which was fixed at 4s. or 5s., he thought there could be no objection to its being sold, under a bill like the present, at the shops to which he had alluded. It might also be retailed by the publican, if he pleased. Such a measure would protect the poorer classes from their enemies—the exchequer, the brewer and the publican, for whom his hon. friend appeared this day. (a laugh.) If the brewers would allow no relaxation of their monopoly (he supposed they used the word because it was popular)—if they would allow no encroachment on what they called their vested rights, which was an argument against all improvement—it operated directly against the interests of the people, against the most sacred of vested rights—rights infinitely more important than those sought to be set up against them; and the consequence would be that, the people would take the means into their own hands. They had the means, under the law, in their own hands. One mode was, by the justices relaxing their rigour in granting licenses. (Hear.) If they did that, it would be some remedy; but he feared, from the manner in which it was received by the gentlemen near him, that it would not be so great as he imagined. Truly, "they were wise in their generation" (a laugh)—and doubtless perceived, that all the liberality gained from the magistrate would not afford any greater relief. Those gentlemen, perhaps, felt, that their might be a few free houses, for a month or two; but that they, by their weight of capital, would ultimately get possession of them. Well, then there was another way, without the assistance of the magistrate. There was no law against private brewing. On the contrary, there was an encouragement of 30s. a quarter on malt used in private brewing. If two or three cottagers joined together, they could procure a good, cheap comfortable, and wholesome beverage, besides effecting a saving in point of tax. Any poor man might brew good 119th or 4l. He paid but 30s. malt duty instead of 50s., he saved the retail profit, and his proportion of a revenue which produced 400,000l. a year. These were great encouragements to every man who would take the trouble to light a fire and to exercise a little industry. Besides these points of encouragement, there was another most essential one, the superior wholesomeness of the beverage which the law allowed him to brew for himself. The only objection he ever heard to it was the expense and the difficulty of the operation. The expense was not more than 3l. or 4l. for a brewing apparatus sufficient for a poor man, nay, or for a rich one. One, two, or three persons might join for such an apparatus, but let them beware of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (a laugh), for the re were many traps to be guarded against. The persons thus joining must take care not to sell the beer to each other. Each, however, could take his share of the beer, or they could brew it at each other's houses in rotation. (A Member—"That is contrary to law.") If taken out of the house and sold, it was; but it was not the case when two or three joined. (A Member—"They cannot lend the apparatus to each other.") If they had a joint property in the apparatus, it could not be said that they lent it to each other; but with a little assistance from their wealthy neighbours, the poor would be able to purchase brewing apparatus. He would strongly recommend it to the country gentlemen to make that one of their chief bounties to their tenants. (Hear, hear.) Not a greater boon could be given to those who were placed under them, than presents of this nature. Some most worthy landed proprietors had already given their tenants brewing utensils, with proper instructions for using them. There was a little tract published on this subject, which contained all the necessary instructions. It was Mr. Collett's "Sermon on Brewing" (a laugh), or else his sermon against drunkenness; but it contained directions for brewing, which he who ran might read. He believed no instance had occurred in which the directions there given had failed. He hoped, that during the recess those people who were interested in the success of the bill would make as great efforts in its favour, as the parties had done whose interests were opposed to the measure. Two or three petitions had been presented in favour of it; one was coming up from Manchester and another, he believed, was preparing at Liverpool; and if the people had devoted themselves as much as those persons had done for whom his hon. friend appeared, during the last two or three weeks, their table would be covered with petitions from hundreds of thousands in favour of the bill. This would be fair play to the country, but it was not air play when the petitions were all on one side. If petitions were sent up in support of the bill, there was a moral certainty that this great abuse

would be checked, and that a reform would be introduced, favourable to the rights of the people, without materially injuring the vested interests of those two classes who had opposed the present measure. He would be ready, if he were spared till the next session, to persevere in a measure, which as much concerned the health the wealth, and the morals of the people, as any measure that ever was conceded by the representatives of the country. The learned gentleman concluded by moving for leave to withdraw the bill.

Mr. MONCK and Mr. LOCKHART expressed their approbation of the measure.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said (as well as we could collect), that his Majesty's ministers were not inimical to the principle on which the learned gentleman's measure proceeded. On the contrary, the subject had been under the consideration of the Treasury for several years past, and means, he believed, had been devised to enable the public to brew a middle sort of beer, of a proper strength and body, and at a proportionate duty. He hoped to be able to carry into effect the plan suggested by the learned gent, of having a certain description of malt liquor, on which an intermediate duty should be paid. By the act of 1802, three sorts of beer were recognized—strong beer, table beer, and small beer; but the small beer became so extremely bad, that it was abolished by act of parliament. Most important interests were concerned in any alteration that might be made in the beer trade, and therefore the subject deserved, and should receive, the most serious attention of the Treasury during the recess. With respect to private brewing, undoubtedly the individual who preferred that course was freed from the heavy duty which the public brewer was obliged to pay; but from the want of skill, and the custom of using a greater quantity of malt than was necessary, he was inclined to believe, that in the end the private brewer lost all the advantage which in the outset he had over the public brewer.

Mr. Alderman BRIDGES briefly stated his objections to the measure.

The bill was then withdrawn.

#### PROVISION FOR INSANE OFFICERS.

Mr. F. BUXTON, seeing a gallant admiral (Sir G. Cockburn) in his place, begged leave to ask him a question. In the early part of the session he had inquired, whether the same pension was intended to be granted to the wives of officers who had been in his Majesty's service, and who were afflicted with insanity, as they would be entitled to, if they had received a wound in the service? He wished to know what had been done on this point.

Sir G. COCKBURN said, he could answer the hon. member's question most satisfactorily. Any officer who was now suffering, or who might hereafter suffer, under the malady alluded to, if it were occasioned by his exertions in the service, would be entitled to the same pension as if he had lost a leg in the service. (Hear, hear.) If, however, it arose from a natural defect, or from his own imprudence, he would not be entitled to that indulgence. As to the half-pay, that went to the support of the individual, if he were taken care of by Government; but if his family took charge of him, they got the whole of the half-pay and pension. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. BUXTON understood that the friends of all parties thus situated might now put in their claims, it resting with them to show that the disease arose from their exertions in the service. Of course a pension of this description would only be paid while the person continued afflicted. If he recovered from the malady, it would cease.

#### CANADA GOVERNMENT AND TRADE BILL.

Mr. WILMOT rose to move for the re-commitment of the above bill. He stated that it was necessary to explain to the house the nature and object of the measure. The bill might be conveniently divided into three heads. The first part related to the alteration of the act commonly called the Quebec act; the second part related to the application to Canada of certain principles which formed the foundation of legislative measures recently introduced by his hon. friend, the President of the Board of Trade; and the third part of the bill related to the appropriation of duties, as between the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. He would, in the first instance, consider the last point in the series, because, it was the anomalous situation in which those provinces were placed with respect to the revenue law, that rendered remedial measures necessary on the part of his Majesty's Government, and in consequence produced the first part of the bill. The criminal law of England was originally introduced into this colony; but the civil law of France was allowed to remain. The civil law was continued by the ordinance of 1763, and various ordinances were afterwards enacted. But this system was so fraught with difficulties, that it led to the 14th of the late King, called the Quebec Act, which abrogated the ordinances, and occasioned the ultimate establishment of an executive body. From 1774 to 1791 the Government was carried on by a governor and an executive council,

who had power of imposing local taxation. In 1791 that part of the province then known generally by the name of Canada, now as Upper Canada, was colonized by refugees and American loyalists in considerable numbers. The disunion of the American colonies from the mother country occasioned the passing of the 31st of Geo. III. The division of Canada, under the operation of that act, was opposed by Mr. Fox; but it was felt to be extremely unjust, to have persons possessing English habits and feelings governed by laws of a different character. It was known that the only communication which Upper Canada could have with the sea was by Quebec, which was situated in the lower province. In 1791, the proportion of revenue from this port for the upper province was fixed at one-eighth of the whole, on the principle that the proportion of its commerce to that of the lower province was in that ratio. This continued to be the regulation from 1791 to 1797. From that period to 1817, there was an endeavour to ascertain the actual quantity of goods imported. This had been found impracticable, and for two years afterwards one-fifth was the proportion adopted. At the termination of that period, commissioners were appointed to form some permanent regulation on the subject; but it was found absolutely impossible to regulate the proportions of the two provinces. The consequence was, that North Canada was deprived of its regular proportion. The object of several clauses in the bill was to remedy this evil. The hon. member here read extracts from the report of the commissioners in support of his views. For the effectual remedy of this evil it was to be considered by the house whether the union of the two legislatures was not desirable; but if it would be beneficial in this respect, much more beneficial would it be found on grounds of general experience. All must allow that this was a subject extremely worthy of consideration. He would show from the report of the debate on the bill on the 8th of April, 1791, that the principle of this measure had been fully considered; and he would establish by the authority of Mr. Fox, that the disuniting of the legislature was then thought injurious. Mr. Fox had contended, that to separate the English and the French was not desirable or expedient. Mr. Pitt's answer was, that if the legislature should not be found properly constituted, the act would be open to revision. The principle, therefore, on which the present bill proposed to unite them, had been recognized and admitted in the passing of the act. 31st of the late King. By this bill not a single individual's interests was affected; the rights of election were in no degree disturbed. There was a clause giving a right to the ministers of the executive to speak in the assembly. This would be understood to be merely for the purpose of discussion and explanation. There was a clause fixing the qualification for the elected, which had formerly been neglected; but the sum was of that moderate amount which it ought to be in a free country. There were clauses also respecting the clergy and feudal tenures, which facilitated the transfer of property, but did not make it compulsory. In trade the same provisions were introduced which had been approved of in the bill respecting the West India trade. A drawback was allowed upon West India rum when exported again from Canada. He had thus stated the general objects of the bill; the details he reserved for the committee. It was competent for this country, on the principles of general policy, to enact this law. But he could further state, that, from all the information which he had received, he was perfectly persuaded that the measure had the complete sanction of those for whom it was introduced.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, in rising to offer some observations after the very able and peripatetic speech of the honourable gentleman, to which he had listened with pleasure, hoped that the hon. gentleman would not impute it to disrespect, if he should not advert more frequently than it was his intention to do, to the statements and arguments which had been advanced by him. So far from doing this from disrespect, he could assure the hon. gent. that in the regulations proposed he entirely concurred, and of the opinions advanced he fully approved. Two bills of the last reign had been referred to, which were memorable for the periods in which they were passed. The one had been passed when the American war was near its close; the other, when the great confederacy was formed against the French revolution. No event of similar importance or interest appeared to be connected with this bill. From the state of attendance in the house, it appeared that now little good was expected, and little evil to be apprehended, from its principle or operation. He felt the greatest distrust of a measure introduced for discussion the first time on the 18th of July (Hear, hear,) and a measure incorporating two legislatures—abolishing the legislatures of two provinces, and creating a third. He felt that these considerations afforded an irresistible claim on his Majesty's government, at whose mercy he knew he was for the amendment which he should move. These considerations fortified his objections to the present passing of the bill. (Hear, hear.) His object was only to delay the incorporation for six months. To every other part of the measure he had no objection. There were three distinct objects proposed. First, to apply to the trade of Canada the principle which he highly approved of in the West India bill. 2d, To distribute the revenue collected at the port of Quebec, according to the commerce of the provinces. 3d, The incorporation of the legislatures, and the union of the two provinces. This last part it was to which he



objected, and he would move as an amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to separate this part from the other two parts. The other two parts might be carried through parliament without any delay. It was only on the incorporation of the two legislatures, and the union of the two provinces, that he called upon the house to pause. On the 18th of July, in so this a house, ought they in decency to enter on a proposition incorporating two great provinces? (Hear, hear.) The right hon. member for Chichester (Mr. Huskisson), to whom he never failed to listen with attention, and to whom he never listened without receiving instruction, had this night put it to an hon. and learned friend of his (Mr. Brougham) to delay a bill of which the right hon. gentleman approved. If delay was due to publicans and brewers, whom he respected and whose interests and property were of great magnitude, at least the same tenderness was due to the rights and privileges, the feelings and opinions, the very prejudices, of two great provinces who had no representatives in this country, who had had no opportunity of leading their table with petitions, but who were to be taken by surprise, and to have the whole system and constitution of their government altered without a single statement or opinion from them. (Hear.) He warned any honourable member who might do him the honour to reply to his observations, not to descend to so paltry an expedient as misrepresentation of his meaning. He entered not at all here into a philosophical consideration of the abstract right of the people to representation. He mooted no question respecting the right of parliament. He, on the contrary, was of opinion that such power did exist in parliament. The position of the parliament, as the head of the great English confederacy, which embraced rich and powerful colonies extended over all parts of the globe, was a dignified and noble position. The power which such a position conferred was to be exercised with great moderation—with uniform forbearance, with every regard to the feelings and interests of all classes and parties. It was a power reserved for extraordinary emergencies; for reconciling contending interests; above all for the correction of acts of dereliction or oppression on the part of provincial governments. (Hear, hear.) He therefore clung to the remnant of that great power which once extended over what was now a great empire, but of which that splendid portion was for ever lost. (Hear, hear.) It might not prove a loss to this country to be deprived of that part of its power, but he was entitled to say, that its loss was a dishonour to the councils which occasioned it. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gent. had referred to an expression in the act of the 1st of the late King, and to the authority of a great statesman, to prove that the act might be revealed. The reference was unnecessary. No law was irreversible. The question was the expediency of the measure. It was not only the measure itself that was to be considered, but the tendency and the example of that measure. It was a question of as great magnitude as could be proposed to that house: it involved the colonial policy which was required by the present age. All colonies, especially those of North America, were to be retained only by giving them loose reins. (Hear.) When colonies of European origin were attempted to be restrained by coercion and terror, we only accelerated what we wished to prevent, and rendered adverse what might be amicable. (Hear.) He did not object to the union: it might be proper, desirable, and amiable. The question was not what was desirable and right, but the tendency and example of proceeding with this bill. His first great objection was, that this was the first union of legislatures ever attempted by this country. There was not one exception. The attempt to suppress the legislature of Massachusetts provoked the insurrection of all North America. There had been no union of legislatures in the West Indies. Wherever the least trace of legislature had ever existed, there it still remained. There had never been a measure approaching to this; there had been none after inquiry and deliberation. The pettiest corporation in England could not be suppressed without full inquiry. But this measure was founded upon mere general argument and expediency. The political and legal existence of two colonies was to be affected upon general reasoning. He asked whether there was any information? It might be a beneficial measure in promoting the English language and English laws, and in removing oppressive tenures; but what evidence had they to establish that? He said nothing of what he would call the immorality of the measure; but was it not rash not to give six months—not to pay that price for the information which they could not fail to obtain? It might be inconvenient for the colonists to continue as they were; but let it be known, that they felt it inconvenient. Let them then deliberate and legislate consistently with their duties to the colonies. He now only contended for the value of giving notice to supply us with the knowledge which we wanted. He again protested against being misrepresented; but he asked any statesman whether the feelings and inclinations of the inhabitants were not an ingredient in the problem of incorporation? (Hear.) Their feelings and wishes, their opinions and inclinations, we were bound to consult for two reasons—first, because it was essential to their happiness; and secondly, because it was essential to the security of our authority. (Hear.) If we incorporated them without knowing their feelings—if we showed a disregard of what the most absolute of the maxims of government required us to respect, we injured our own authority. The most absolute

monarch, if by miracle he should be enlightened with reason and regard to common sense, would not neglect this duty. Frederick II., or any other monarch who acted on the rigour of the monarchical principle, would not, with safety to himself, neglect it. He said, then, that the inhabitants were entitled to be heard before their legislature could be changed, on the maxims by which alone our colonial dominion was maintained. By legislating thus in the last week of the session, they seemed as if they were afraid of learning the opinion of those for whom they would legislate. He hoped this was not the object of the alarming precipitation but it was hardly intelligible on any other principle. What security would any other colony have that its legislature would not be abolished? What security that a States-General of the West India Islands would not be appointed in a house of 30 or 40 members at the end of a session? He felt the force of those arguments so strongly, that he was ashamed to press any thing in addition. He had heard nothing applicable to the urgency of the measure; nothing to show any necessity for immediately pressing it. Why, if a simple private bill were brought into the house, would any member wish to hurry it through its several stages, without giving time to the parties affected to oppose it if they thought fit? Men interested in such a case would be heard by their counsel and by their witnesses; and was the house prepared to treat the colonies with such scorn as to deny them that discussion which was granted to a road bill or to a right of way? Talk of passing such a measure without hearing the people of Lower Canada upon it! How could the house tell that it was not a measure opposed at every point to their wishes and to their feelings? Say it was opposed only to their prejudices, and still they were entitled to be heard. How could the house know that such an act as was proposed might not subvert the loyalty of the Canadians, and destroy their attachment to the mother country? Hon. gentlemen were bearing witness to the good conduct of the Canadians during the contest between England and America: it was but a sorry mode of recompensing that good conduct, to disregard alike their interest and their opinions, and to unite two of their provinces without consulting them upon the subject. He (Sir J. Mackintosh) did claim for the inhabitants of the colonies a more than ordinary share of the attention of Parliament. As their situation precluded them from being actually represented in the house, there was the more necessity for showing them that they were morally represented there. Let it be noted, that the circumstances of the present time made connexions between colonies and mother countries peculiarly important. So long as the parent state showed a proper regard for the rights of her distant dependents—so long as those dependents felt the security and the advantage of being connected with a mighty empire, so long they would be held in the strong trammels of interest and attachment. Under such circumstances they might, in the fulness of time, be parted from the parent country; but the separation would be natural, not premature—friendly, instead of hostile. The lighter the dominion, the longer it would last; the more easily would a connexion of empire be succeeded by a connexion of affection and natural advantage—by a connexion founded upon similarity of object and situation—upon community of privilege, of language, and of blood. He was sorry to take up the attention of the house, but there were some maxims of colonial policy against the principles of which he was bound to enter his dissent. He denied that this country had a right to give up any colony, so long as that colony continued faithful in its attachment to her. As long as the league continued to be observed on the one side, he did hold it to be in justice, indissoluble by the other: nor should he ever be persuaded that the notion of governing distant colonies by force, of looking to coercion rather than conciliation for maintaining them, was not folly upon all principle, upon all probability, and upon all experience. Feeling that to pass the incorporating part of the act in question without consulting with the provinces, would be unworthy of the character of the house, and of the country, he (Sir J. Mackintosh) would conclude by moving that instruction should be given to the committee to separate the bill into two bills; the one to embrace the commercial regulations proposed, and the other to consist of the intended union between the provinces.

Mr. ELLICE began by claiming the indulgence of the house for rising to follow the honourable and learned member who had last spoken. He acquiesced in the general principles which that honourable member had laid down; but he considered the present bill as lying a little out of their scope. The measure took no rights away from the people of Canada; it merely gave to them all the rights now enjoyed only by a part. Circumstances had arisen in the colonies, which made it imperative upon government to interfere; and the only question, in point of fact, was whether a measure of general amendment was not the politic course of proceeding. Let it be remembered, that Mr. Fox had opposed the division of the provinces in question, and had foretold that the higher state would be oppressed and injured by the lower. Let it be remembered that Lord Grenville, the supporter of the division, had said, "when those mischiefs do occur, parliament may proceed to amendment and alteration." The grievances predicted by Mr. Fox had now occurred, and were the subject of complaint. Let hon. gentlemen who denied the remedy look at the present posture of affairs. The assembly of

Lower Canada had denied the right of suffrage to any of the new settlements; and the effect of that was, that party, entirely French, held the legislative power over both provinces. Let it be remembered that the French inhabitants of the colony were no longer, as compared with the English, in the great proportion of forty to one; the English amounted now to two-fifths of the population; and they had the advantages of education and general information a hundred to one over the French. The suspension of the measure would only give an opportunity to interested parties of raising jealousies and dissension; its immediate enactment would tend to the happiness, to the interest, and to the mutual good understanding of both the provinces.

Mr. CALCRAFT put it to ministers, whether they would legislate for both the Canadas in the middle of the month of July, and with just 40 members in the house?

Mr. BRIGHT charged the advocates of the measure with sophistry. The hon. member then proceeded to contend that the great men who had debated the former act for the regulation of the constitution of Canada had proceeded upon the hypotheses which were now realized, and that even upon the assumption of these as facts, they had intended the act to be permanent. That was the view which all those who had reasoned on the former act took. It was therefore, he thought, most impolitic to repeal that act by a measure like the present, which, though he knew it was long in contemplation, was as far as the house was concerned, a hasty measure. Why was it, he would ask, delayed until the present period of the session, when the circuits had commenced, and when most of those members who would be likely to take an active part in the discussion were unavoidably absent? This was he contended, taking the house, as it was also taking the people of Canada, by surprise. The house was now called upon to take away, almost without notice, that which it had deliberately given. And after this, he would ask, what opinion could the Canadians form of this legislature? What, if they had a spark of feeling or spirit, and they were, it would not be denied, a most valiant people, what could they think of a constitution which was thus as arbitrarily given as their previous constitution had been arbitrarily taken away? They could have no respect for a constitution said (whatever might be its form) given under such circumstances. It was that the opinions of some persons of Upper Canada had been taken on this bill. But whose opinions? He had heard of the Attorney-General of Upper Canada having been examined, but then this was (and it could not be denied) to all intents and purposes an Upper Canada bill. In Upper Canada the majority were Protestants; in Lower Canada, they were Roman Catholics; but the object of this bill was to give the majority to the Protestants. This he had heard; and if he was wrong, the fault was that of the secretary for the colonies, who had not laid full information on the subject before the house. But why not examine and inquire into the sentiments of the people of Lower Canada? They ought to be equally consulted on this measure. The house ought to hear both sides before they decided: There was a sentence of Locke which was much relied upon by the Americans during the war, and it was—"That no man had a right to that which another had a right to take from him." Now if we had a right to take away their constitution from the Canadians, what right had they which could be worth contending for? Would they not contend against the assumption of such a right? He would enter his protest against the bill, because it was unjust in principle, and because if we had a right to deprive Canada of her constitution, why not also Jamaica and the other islands, for the same reasoning would apply to all. The honourable member then went on to contend, that there was no precedent of England depriving her colonies of their charter in consequence of their not acting in strict accordance with the mother country.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that he thought if this measure was fraught with the injustice to the colonies or the mother country which some honourable members seemed to think, he would be the last man to support it, and he trusted he had given some proofs of his disposition to advocate the rights of colonies. It was said that this bill was one which would take away the representation of the people, but he conceived it did no such thing. There was no change which could injure the people; none which changed the character of their government, or effected any alteration of their rights. The objections to this bill he took to be three—first as to the right of Parliament to interfere in the government of the colonies; the second, whether it was expedient that that right should be exercised in this instance, and the third, whether the present was the proper time at which the exercise of that right should be called into action. As to the first, he apprehended it would not be seriously maintained that parliament had not the right to adopt in all cases such measures as might be considered conducive to the general interests of the colonies. Now, he maintained, that we had in principle admitted this system, for in a former act of parliament we had regulated the constitution of Canada by separating two provinces which were before united; and upon the same principle we might now unite those which were separated. As to the second objection, we should consider whether any change had occurred which would justify the pro-

posed change. Now, it had been admitted, that we had a right to legislate for the interests of the colonies in commercial matters; and if this advantage ground were given him, he could not see how it could be denied that we had a right to legislate in matters of more importance. The hon. gent. then contended, that by the act for regulating the constitution, the Parliament was authorized to interfere for the regulation and alteration of the constitution of the colony. With respect to the last objection, as to the time, he could only say that the same objection was urged against measures of minor importance, and he looked upon it as an objection which was used when other attempts to defeat the measure prevailed. The hon. member in conclusion said that it was because he thought the bill necessary for the safety and well-being of those colonies, because he saw that those colonies were on the borders of an ambitious, because of a republican, state, which might hereafter take advantage of their internal dissensions, that he supported this measure, which was calculated to put an end to those dissensions.

Mr. DENHAM said, that though he was not acquainted with the merits of the bill, as was the situation of most members, he would still oppose it, because he thought the present period of the session was too late for its introduction.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY lamented that the consideration of this measure had not been brought before the notice of Parliament to an earlier period of the session; but contended, that it ought not to prevent them from adopting a measure which would confer upon the Canadas a great advantage. He would act with the greatest liberality to all the colonies, and especially to the Canadas, because there was none of them whose population had a greater claim upon this country, either in its general connexion with it or in its relation with its shipping interest. If his Majesty's Government had not been strongly impressed with a conviction that the change contemplated by this measure was wished for in both the Canadas as a matter of great advantage, he could assure them that it would never have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament. Notwithstanding the efforts made on the other side to represent this measure as an act of injury and oppression to the Canadas, he was sure that it would be received by them both with a general expression of satisfaction. He therefore trusted that honourable gentlemen would withdraw their opposition, and allow the bill to go into a committee, notwithstanding the lateness of the session.

Mr. CALCRAFT explained.

After a few words from Mr. BERNAL and Mr. T. WILSON, who opposed the measure.

Mr. WILMOT replied.

The house then divided upon the question, when the numbers were—

For going into a committee upon the bill, 48	Against it, 14
Majority for the committee	34

The bill was then carried through the committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday next.

The Irish constables' bill was read a third time, and passed.

#### ROYAL SCOTCH BURGHS' BILL.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved the third reading of the bill; Mr. HUME opposed the motion.

The gallery was cleared for a division, when it appeared that only 24 members were present; the house consequently adjourned at two o'clock.

#### DEATHS.

On the 17th of July, Thomas Gainsford, Esq. of Westbury, Wilts, aged 81.

On the 29th of July, at Hastings, in the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Francis Tattersall, Vicar of Ledsham, Yorkshire.

On the 20th of July, in the 93d year of his age, Mr. James Wadmore, of Cadogan-place.

At High Elms, near Farnborough, Kent, the residence of her uncle Sir John William Lubbock, Bart. in her 26th year, Anna Lubbock, eldest daughter of Hugh William Brown, Esq. St. James's place.

After a short illness, Maria, wife of John Beardmore, Esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, and eldest daughter of John Parke, Esq. Dean-street, Soho.

On Thursday the 25th of July, the infant son, and on the 31st, Jane, the wife of John Walford, Esq. of Gower-street.

Latel, as Mr. Lake, steward to Lord Colchester in company with another passenger was proceeding up Ludgate-hill, on his way to Norwich, by the stage, he fell off the seat and instantly expired.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 617 —

## Freedom of the Indian Press.

### BANISHMENT WITHOUT TRIAL—FOR TRUTH WITHOUT DISGUISE.

We feel it our duty to state to the Friends and Supporters of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, that the Honourable the Governor General for the time being,—whose auspicious reign has already extended to a period of 30 days, and who by the favor of Divine Providence may still be permitted to rule over India for 20 or even 30 more, till the arrival of the Governor General long since appointed at home,—has, in his supreme wisdom, and unimpeachable judgement, thought fit to distinguish his brief but happy elevation, by an act without a parallel in the History of India during the whole of the preceding Administration.

The irreverent and presumptuous pleasantry contained in the JOURNAL of the 9th inst. at page 541,—wherein it is assumed that a Reverend Head of the Church, a Doctor of Divinity, a Moderator of the Kirk Session, and an Inspector of Paste-Board and Leather, are offices that do not accord with each other,—has so roused the wrath of those whom this Reverend Supervisor of Wax and Sand must henceforth regard as his Protestants, that the utterer of such a treasonable and dangerous opinion is deemed no longer worthy of the countenance and protection of the Supreme Government! So pure is the atmosphere of India, and so unworthy are all who dare to exercise the faculty of reason which God has given man—to breathe it!!

The date fixed for Mr. Buckingham's Banishment from India is the 15th of April next; after which he is requested to note, that if he is found residing in the East Indies, he will be sent forthwith to the United Kingdom.

The Criminal Information having, by the dispensations of Providence, become again dormant, by the untimely and lamented death of the late Chief Justice,—the present venerable Judge deeming the process illegal, and refusing to give it his countenance.—Mr. Buckingham's former prospect of a prison, is changed to the more agreeable one of a sea-voyage, from which he may expect to recruit new health and strength, and from which he hopes soon to return with a renovated constitution and an invigorated mind.

The object of this Notice is, however, principally to say that in this short interval, such arrangements will be made, as shall secure to the Shareholders in the property of the JOURNAL, the realization of all the prospects held out to them, as far as pecuniary profits are concerned; and to the Readers and Supporters of the Paper, a more certain and more abundant flow of information and amusement than they have hitherto been enabled to enjoy; as the Editor's place will be filled, until his return, by a Gentleman of the highest talents and character; while, through the wisdom of this measure of Government, the Paper will be now placed on a footing that shall render it responsible only to the Laws; and the details of the Establishment in every particular will be conducted on exactly the same footing as before.

Mr. Buckingham will continue to hold his full share of the property, as a guarantee to the joint Shareholders, for his future exertions to ensure its prosperity and success; and an early Meeting of the Proprietors will be convened, for the purpose of laying before them a detail of the arrangements to be carried into effect during his temporary absence.

### CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, FEBRUARY 12, 1823.

	BUY	SELL
Remittable Loans, .....	Rs. 28 4	28 0
Unremittable do., .....	0 0	0 0
Rate of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1823. .... }	27 0	26 0
do., for 18 Months, dated 30th of April, 1823. ....	25 0	24 0
Bank Shares, .....	6100	0 0000 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100, .....	206 0	205 0

## Danger of the Native Press.

### APPREHENSIONS FOR THE FATE OF INDIA—FROM THE POWER OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

Nobody of course, at least in this country, looks into the ASIATIC JOURNAL for the purpose of obtaining correct ideas on the state of India; but besides being an object of curiosity to some to see the odd notions it entertains on subjects with which they possess a familiar acquaintance, it is a matter of general interest to observe the absurd opinions regarding us, that are circulated and expected to be swallowed by the credulous folks at Home. Towards the close of the year eighteen hundred and twenty one, we published in the JOURNAL, the PROSPECTUS of the first of the Four Native Newspapers which have been established within the last fifteen months, accompanied with such remarks as an event of this interesting nature, both morally and politically, was calculated to call forth. No one really desirous of promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the Natives of India, and aware of the huge mass of ignorance which exists, and the slender efficacy of any means yet tried by the benevolence of Europeans to dispel it, but rejoiced with us at the prospect of the Press being put in operation by the Natives themselves. Because it gave just ground to hope that by means of this powerful Engine for spreading light and civilisation, the strong holds of superstition would speedily be shaken, and the mists of prejudice dissipated. Wielded by the Natives themselves who were in possession of the readiest avenues to the understandings of their countrymen, we judged that it could not but be eminently effectual, and leave the pious labours of Missionaries, and the philanthropic exertions of the promoters of Education very far behind. Besides these, there were other advantages which we considered it likely to secure; namely, making the Rulers more accurately acquainted with the real condition of their subjects (that they may be the better able to watch over and promote their happiness) and more completely opening the eyes of the latter to the inestimable advantages the country is capable of deriving from British sway. We have yet seen no cause to alter our opinion; or relinquish the hopes then formed, and we still look forward with confidence to the future for their accomplishment.

The ASIATIC JOURNAL, stretching its pigmy optics to a country evidently far beyond its visual ken, views the thing in a very different light, as will be seen from the following extracts:—

"In our observations on the case of Mr. Buckingham, we expressed very fully our sentiments on the general policy of permitting an unrestrained freedom of the press in India. We are obliged to recur to this topic, by a circumstance which has lately occurred, not indeed of much intrinsic moment, but still important, from the consequences to which it may lead, and the mischievous remarks Mr. Buckingham has made upon it. We extract from his JOURNAL the following prospectus of a newspaper, conducted by natives, and an address by its editor to the Bengal public. The prospectus was contained in our last number."

(Here follows the PROSPECTUS, which we need not repeat, it being given in the JOURNAL for Dec. 1821 at p. 619.)

"Though we consider some passages in this address very objectionable (probably because they are intentionally translated into objectionable language, not warranted by the original expressions), we should yet be disposed to hail with pleasure this indication of progressive knowledge, on the part of our Indian fellow-subjects, if the matter rested here; but, though far removed from the literary and political gossip of Calcutta, it is easy to collect from the manner in which this subject is introduced by Mr. Buckingham, what is to be the character of the proposed native newspaper; and we are anxious to draw the public attention to it at home, ere it is too late. Obsta principiis, is a maxim not less useful in political, than domestic economy."

"In the first place, we would ask whether the patronage and encouragement here extended, do not declare the dangerous objects of the parties by whom this newspaper is undertaken. Those who know Mr. Buckingham, and the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, (and who is unacquainted with them?) may easily predicate the character of his preface. But he

\* The extensive circulation of the ASIATIC DEPARTMENT of our JOURNAL in England, and the large share of the Public attention it has drawn to Indian affairs, to which the Editor here testifies, is highly gratifying; as it

is, himself, by no means disposed to leave us in the dark: a more artful and dangerous prologue could not easily have been composed. It belongs to others to avert the danger: it shall be our part, as far as our brief limits will allow, to point it out. A Journal, published in the language of the natives, conducted by natives, designed for the perusal of the native Indians, and of them almost exclusively, is set on foot, avowedly, if Mr. Buckingham is to be credited, for the purpose of fomenting their accidental discontents, of opening their eyes to the defects of their rulers, of encouraging and giving utterance, not to their complaints, but to their remonstrances."

In regard to the sage conjecture of the Editor, that the Native Newspaper in question, afterwards published under the title of the *SUNSHED COWMUDDY*, was a protege of ours, we need only say that it enjoyed no more of our patronage and encouragement, than we should extend to any undertaking whatever which we considered equally calculated to promote the public good. But it is a vile perversion of our meaning to assert that, according to us, it was set on foot avowedly for the purpose of "FOMENTING DISCONTENTS" among the Natives, or "opening their eyes to the defects of their Rulers." If the Editor had said we expected it to open the eyes of the Rulers to *their own* defects, and make them acquainted with any discontents that might be *actually existing* among their subjects, he would have hit nearer the truth; and had he charged us with this wish, we should have held ourselves prepared to defend it. But he ought to know that all men are sufficiently sharp-sighted to the faults of others, and too blind to their own errors; so that, while even a mote in a neighbour's eye cannot escape them, they are unable to perceive a beam in their own. Keeping this in view, he could never have charged us with the ridiculous wish, that a Paper should be established to enable the Natives to discover the defects of their Rulers. Whatever Europeans may think, we believe the inhabitants of India in this respect have no need of improving their eye-sight with the spectacles of Newspapers.

The Editor assigns some singular reasons for the Liberty of the Press not being allowed to exist in India,—the Natives being "less informed than the people of England, with passions less subdued, and acting on principles of a mild and self-denying religion." That is, because they are less informed, let us keep them so; because they are restrained by the influence of a mild and self-denying religion, let us deny them the Freedom of the Press. The latter reason, extraordinary as it is, must have been intended to apply to the Hindoo population, and considering that as forming the great body of the Inhabitants of India, we deny that politically speaking, the people of this country have "passions less subdued" or more easily inflamed than our countrymen at home. It is a false assumption lugged in to prop up a weak argument and give a plausible colour to the whole.

Their peaceful disposition is well known; but their facility of being pleased with the conduct of others less certain; and if a spark of discontent should any where be kindled, is it better that it be immediately discovered by means of a Free Press, and forthwith removed; or that it should be kept smothered in silence until it secretly extend far and wide, and then suddenly burst into an unquenchable flame?

Our Editor concludes:—

"Let the peculiar situation of our Indian Government be considered: we are the rulers of a population very far exceeding the population of our own country, and in the proportion of a thousand to one of those by whom the powers of government in India are exercised. Of course our authority depends not on physical force, but on intellectual superiority, and the judicious management of our power which that superiority has prompted. India has not a venerable constitution: India has not a system of jurisprudence adapted by long usage to her wants and capable of accommodating itself to casual and difficult emergencies: India has no party relation except that of the governor and the governed, no *antiques* and loyal opposition, no liberal and generous party spirit, differing as to the means, but united as to the end, the public good. The native Indian has no domestic feeling, no permanent interest in common with the European resident, no community of affections, of religion, or of soil, with the

*affords a prospect of the British Public becoming better acquainted with the concerns of this country, and taking a deeper interest in the happiness and improvement of its immense population, than has ever been the case since the best days of Burke and Sheridan.*

stranger under whose sceptre he lives; and above all (if we may be pardoned the expression) he possesses no John Bullism of heart, that can protect him from the insidious approaches of nominal friends, but real enemies; no John Bullism of understanding, that can enable him to draw the line between the honest and open expression of opinion, and the badly disguised treason that lurks under the sly remonstrance.

"Such, in general, are our apprehensions, and such is their foundation. Those who have removed the censorship from the Indian press have taken on themselves, we speak it boldly, a perilsous responsibility; and it becomes them to watch the event with a proportionate anxiety. Not in our times perhaps may the evil happen, but happen when it will, it must be accelerated or retarded principally by the behaviour of our resident authorities; by the degree of vigilance with which they watch over the proceedings of such men as Mr. Buckingham in respect of the liberated press; by the patronage they withhold from, or extend to its productions; by their sapience or activity in enforcing the legal restrictions under which it is conducted: in a word, by the timidity, the indecision, the carelessness, or by the resolution, constancy, union and vigour with which they hereafter act on the subject."

On this tissue of false assumption and inconsequent reasoning we need make few remarks; as its flimsy texture must be apparent to all who will give themselves the trouble to consider it attentively. Is it true that "the Native Indian has no permanent interest in common with the European resident?" What reliance can be placed on a fabric resting on such a position, which, even if just, is so disgraceful to the British name that the Editor ought not to have allowed it to pass his lips. How often has our late Ruler declared the Benefit of the Governed to be the great object of our Rule, and striven to impress this philanthropic principle on the Servants of the Company, the depositaries of its power. Has the Native Indian no community of interest with us in the repulse and subjugation of those enemies who would make his country a field of devastation and plunder? In the extension of Commerce, the enrichment of the world! in the diffusion of knowledge and of the useful arts and sciences to multiply his comforts and increase his power? and lastly, in the formation, perfecting, and permanent establishment of such a system of Government, morals and religion, as while securing for ever the happiness of India may raise an eternal monument of glory to the British name! If all these objects are to be lost sight of, and we are to govern only for ourselves, without opening our hearts to any higher object than the collection of rupees and extension of territory, then we should act consistently in joining in the wishes of the Editor of the *ASIATIC JOURNAL*. "As the Natives have no permanent interest in common with us, perish a Free Press! They are 'less informed' than we are, let us keep them ignorant! They are 'restrained by a mild and self-denying religion,' conducive to passive obedience, let us be wary of disturbing it! 'Our authority depends on intellectual superiority,' let us keep their minds in darkness, by withholding from them the Tree of Knowledge, lest they become like one of us, knowing good and evil! These are the Machiavelian doctrines obscurely developed by this Oracle of Leaden Hall Street, which seems to have no nobler purpose in view than an account of Dr. and Cr. or the wrapper of a pound of Tea,—to be a mere article of Trade, whose reasonings have much the same object as those which usually pass over a Shopkeeper's Counter.

But as facts are worth a thousand arguments, we are happy to be able to add that the Natives really feel they have a permanent interest in the stability of our power; as is sufficiently proved by many unequivocal circumstances, in particular, the readiness with which they advance money to support the Government. The Paper which was considered so fraught with danger, and like to explode over all India like a spark thrown into a barrel of gunpowder, has long since fallen to the ground for want of support; chiefly we understand because it offended the Native community, by opposing some of their customs, and particularly the Burning of Hindoo Widows. If the Editor now considers this a subject of exultation, we do not envy him either his feelings or his principles. The innocent *SUNSHED COWMUDDY*, the object of so much unnecessary alarm, was originally established in the month of December 1821, and relinquished by the original Proprietor for want of encouragement in May 1822, after which it was kept alive by another Native till



the September following, when, about the commencement of the Doorga Pooja Holidays, it first was suspended, and then fell to rise no more. The other three Native Newspapers, which started after the COWMUDDY, or about February 1822, are still kept afloat, but none of them, as far as we can understand, enjoys any great degree of support, ranging from considerably under a hundred to perhaps two hundred Subscribers. Their names are the MIRAT-OL-UKHBAR (or Mirror of Intelligence) in Persian; the JAM-I-JUHAN NOONA (or Representer of the World) in Persian, originally Persian and Hindoostanee; and the SUMMOCHAR CHUNDRIKA, or "MOON OF INTELLIGENCE" in Bengalee, the victorious Rival of the SUNGBAD COWMUDDY, whose name it imitated as the "NEW TIMES," of London did the "TIMES" and by this artifice succeeded in carrying off many of its Subscribers.

To show what reliance may be placed on the opinions of persons in England, who, like the Editor of the ASIATIC JOURNAL, enjoy no proper opportunities of obtaining accurate ideas regarding this country, we shall submit two Extracts from late English publications. The first is from the HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH, a very respectable Paper of its kind, relating immediately to the subject in hand:—

"*Bengalee Paper.*—Bombay Papers to the middle of February have been received. These papers contain a notice of a new weekly paper, published in the Bengalee language, the first attempt of the kind, and edited by a learned Hindoo. In the first and second numbers were articles on the liberty of the native press, and on the trial by jury, which had been purchased with so much avidity, that both were out of print!! It appears under the title of "SUNGBAD COWMUDDY;" or, the "MOON OF INTELLIGENCE."—*Hampshire Telegraph*, July 29.

The next is from a late Number of the PERCY ANECDOTES, a work with which many of our readers must be acquainted, got up with very great ability:—

"*Women of India.*—While Britons deplore the traffic in negroes, and have abolished the slave trade, it is a fact that there are persons who actually import beautiful women to the British settlements in India, in order to sell them to the rich Nabobs or Europeans who may give a good price for them; but what is worse, they are sometimes played for at a game of chance. The following advertisement on this subject appeared in Grimsby's Daily Advertiser, of the 3rd of September, 1818, a paper printed at Calcutta.

"*Females raffled for.*—Be it known, that six fair pretty young ladies, with two sweet and engaging children, lately imported from Europe, having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing amiable tempers, and highly accomplished, whom the most indifferent cannot behold without expressions of rapture, are to be raffled for next door to the British Gallery. Scheme, twelve tickets, at twelve rupees each; the highest of the three throws doubtless takes the most fascinating."

"What a specimen of Calcutta morals does this advertisement exhibit! Surely a more abominable outrage upon morality and virtue has never been heard of than this, which is openly practised in a settlement under British laws and British government!"—*Percy Anecdotes*, No. 31.

What a specimen does this exhibit of the ignorance and mis-information that prevails in England even among the most intelligent classes, regarding the real state of this country! Is it not absolutely necessary that a Free Press should exist, if merely to convey accurate intelligence to the people at home, that they may not be deluded and imposed upon, as they are otherwise so liable to be, with regard to the true state and condition of a people over whose destinies they exercise such a controul? To keep the Natives in ignorance, and foster their debasing superstition, in which they have been so long sunk—abominable as it would be, is perhaps the least evil to be dreaded. The establishment of an unlimited power of hoodwinking and deluding the people of England by a Subservient and Lying Press would infallibly deliver over the country, bound hand and foot, without hope of redress in case of injury, or prospect of political improvement. What opinion the Editor of the ASIATIC JOURNAL or persons of his mental calibre may form on this subject is of little importance. Indeed from the noise made in England about the Sale of a few Painted Dolls, as exhibited in the above extract, we need not be much surprised if his next speculation on the dangers of a Free Press in this country be founded on some surpris-

ing discovery in Baxter's or Wiltshire's Advertisements! The dreams of Opium Eaters, or Old Wives' Fables are really more worthy of regard than the lucubrations of such would-be Politicians dining in their elbow chairs in London, and presumptuously pretending to instruct the world regarding the real state of British India, of which, because the Press is fettered, and dare not tell the Truth, but at the peril of the lives and fortunes of those who are bold enough to break these fetters, and assume their rights as Britons and as Men—they still remain in utter ignorance. A period is fast approaching, however, when the Veil will be removed.

### The Way to Thrive.

Love your Enemies: do good to those that hate you: pray for them that spitefully use you.—GOSPEL.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I cannot but compliment you and your Adversaries on the Christian-like manner in which you behave to each other. Doubtless you are all, if not Divines, at least well versed in Scripture, and deeply imbued with the admirable precept above set forth. How often have you had occasion to tell your Enemies (sanctified men they must be) that their efforts to put you down had only raised you the higher; that their waspish venom had proved nourishing like honey—even honey from the comb. The blind and ungrateful men may not perceive or acknowledge their obligations to you, nevertheless who does not see that you to them are as "young ambition's ladder;" for they have only to set their force against you, and lo! by quick degrees they do ascend. Look at the most active and persevering of them, when they began to write against you, obscure and unpatronised—since they have grown rich apace. No wonder, Sir, a little knot of Eastern Wise Men, who can discern the face of the sky and understand the signs of the times—no wonder they love to be ranked among your enemies. This is the real Philosopher's Stone of the East, which converts the basest metals into gold! This is the grand secret, the wonderful talisman for mending broken fortunes!

You are no doubt perfectly aware of the good you can thus do to your enemies; and also, in the same Christian spirit, for which I have given you credit, fully disposed as hitherto to return them good for evil. In this belief I hope you will allow a place in your JOURNAL, by which the good advice I mean to give, may probably reach Captain Heude, and should his Camp Library, as he insinuates, never be honoured with the presence of your JOURNAL, perhaps his Friend and Pitcher, the BULL, may carry it to him on one of his horns. The worthy Captain began writing about Gold Mohurs; that all will allow was a golden theme; and like Nebuchadnezzar's Image, the inferior parts, the legs and toes, (the paws or paws) of the question were composed of less valuable materials, consisting of silver (annas) and copper (pyee). I will not insult your readers so far as to suppose that they have read his gigantic Letter in the JOURN BULL of Wednesday, such a rigmarole is very good for filling up space, or (to speak consistently) cramming the BULL's hungry maw; but much too long and heavy to be read or digested. It is enough for them to know that he disclaims the idea of going about like a usurious shuff to pick up Gold Mohur Notes in the Bazar for the purpose of making a few annas by each of them; that he disclaims the idea of looking to such petty profits, his object being to try the question; but instead of sicking to the argument of whether a guinea be 21 shillings, a pound sterling 20; a crown 5, or which is much the same thing, a Gold Mohur 16 Rupees, lawful coin, he joins the "Society of Friends" in their hue and cry against the Journalist and Traveller. Well may it be said this generation are wise according to the wisdom of this world. Let me seriously advise Capt. Heude to stick to this prudent course; This is the way to shake the Gold Mohur Tree which is fabled to grow on the Banks of the Ganges, and to gather the yellow fruits which ripen every month of the year; Should an unlucky conjunction of Planets and their Satellites have

combined against him, this is the Talisman to counteract their malignant influence. Let him write abundant Letters against the Journalist, signed with his own name (for without that his merits may remain unknown); and JOHN BULL is the best channel, if he keep his eye on the main chance. I indeed have great hopes of him, for he promises, should Mr. Buckingham wish for the continuance of the Correspondence, he shall not find him (Capt. Heude) backwards in supporting the assertion of the enmity of his (Mr. B.'s) principles and doctrines to those we serve and to Company's Servants in general." This is a good text: let him stick to it, and his fortune is made.

VERBUM SAP.

**Shoals near Palawan Island.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

Looking over your JOURNAL of to day, in the narrative of the wreck of the Ship REGENT, I observe that in two instances the Ship had grounded on Coral Banks in the vicinity of the South-west part of Palawan Island. I presume her Commander would not have been in possession of a notice respecting that Coast, which I forwarded to the Superintendent of Marine at Bombay in 1816, and I believe was published in your JOURNAL, long since. I therefore beg to suggest the propriety of again communicating, through your widely circulated Paper, the document to which I allude, feeling confident (provided its contents are attended to) that both lives and property may be preserved when Ships are compelled to approach such a dangerous Coast.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

Chowringhee, February 13, 1823.

DANIEL ROSS.

*Marine Surveyor General.*

*Extract of a Letter addressed to Henry Meriton, Esq., Superintendent of the Honorable Company's Marine at Bombay.*

"The recent loss of a fine Ship—the COUNTESS OF LOUDON, on the Coast of Palawan, makes me take the liberty of forwarding to you the following brief account of that Coast, in the event of your deeming proper to make it public for the benefit of Navigators, viz.

"Ships that intend to pass up the China Sea by the Palawan Channel, should be very careful when approaching the Southwest part of Palawan Island to keep the lead going, as the Cuddalore and numerous other Shoals about that part do not at all times give warning of your approach to them by shewing Breakers.

"The Bank of soundings extends in some parts five and others four leagues off shore, and it should always be considered an indication of your approach to danger whenever you strike soundings on it; for I am convinced that a Ship cannot navigate on the Bank without great risk, as during the time I was employed traversing down the Coast in 1811, in the Honorable Company's Cruiser ANTELOPE, we met with such numerous Coral knowls, having from two to four fathoms of water on them and many nearly dry, that I am of opinion the Bank is thickly studded with the same, particularly to the Southward of ten degrees of North Latitude. The knowls were generally very small, and from twenty-five to thirty-five fathoms of water close around them. In the ANTELOPE I always stood off shore in the forenoon and again in the afternoon, at which times the Sun would be astern of the Vessel, and we could avoid the Coral patches by keeping a person at the mast head looking out for them. Many persons entertain an idea of the existence of a good passage near to the shore; but such is erroneous, and no prospect of getting land winds should induce a Ship to go near; it ought to be only the want of water that should make a Ship approach the shore, and then not without using the same precaution, that I did, of going in when the Coral can be distinguished.

DANIEL ROSS,

*Surveyor of the China Sea.***Dragging Men into Court.***To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

In Chemistry, Gold sustains no loss in any of its essential qualities by the sharp process of fire; rather, it improves and comes off purer and brighter than ever. Just so, in point of morality, no person, however wealthy or respectable, can lose any particle of his former reputation by being dragged before a legal Tribunal for the mere trial of an offence with which he stands chargeable.

Be it remembered, that the Supreme Court never creates that which did not exist before; nor does it contaminate those who are brought within the compass of its ordeal. It takes nothing either of a man's wealth, or of his respectability. It neither deprives of innocence, nor confers criminality. Its office is simply to establish the guilt, or to exhibit the innocence of a culprit arraigned before its tribunal; and this it does upon the fair and unexceptionable ground of evidence produced on both sides of the question.

Why, then; I would ask, is there such a hue and cry about certain "Gentlemen of known and acknowledged worth," who in a certain matter are shortly to take their trial before the Supreme Court, there to be either acquitted as innocent, or else to be condemned as guilty of the specific crime laid to their charge. This is paying but a poor compliment to the highest legal Tribunal in India, as if it stood ready to put a knife to the throat of men's characters.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

February 13, 1823.

FAIR PLAY.

**Dingies***To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.*

SIR,

The attention of the public has been called by almost every Paper in the settlement to the conduct of Tikha Bearers, but I must own that I think there is another evil which may as justly be complained of and which I am sure stands in equal need of redress.—I need only point to the different ghauts in Calcutta to shew what this evil is, and it will at once be confessed that the insolence and extortion of Tikha Bearers is equalled, if not exceeded by that of the Mangies. A Gentleman in a Palanquin cannot come near a ghaut without being surrounded by a herd of these miscreants importuning him to come into their Dingy.—When he has reached the water's edge, he is literally hauled almost to pieces by the same individuals in order to ensure the preference which every one imagines to belong to himself, for having first accosted him. Fancy him now in a Dingy and having told the Dandies where to take him, he is importuned with questions as to how much he will give, which generally ends with a demand for half a rupee. If he objects to this, he is detained in the sun for half an hour, or until he has made a bargain with his ingenious tormentors.—If it be night, he must submit to their terms, or be content not to go at all.—A circumstance occurred to myself, quite as bad as that related by the Journal's Correspondent respecting the Tikha Bearers. I had occasion one night to go about 10 o'clock to a ship near the Baloo Ghaut, and for this purpose, I took a Dingy at the Police Ghaut.—Not a word was said as to the price until I had got to the end of the Esplanade and then I was asked "How much will master give, the Mangy adding "Half rupee Sahib, go to Baloo Ghaut." The upshot was that before they would advance any further I was obliged to pay half a rupee, in default of which I should have been put on shore. Now if every Dingy were obliged to be licensed, if regular fares were to be established, and if each were obliged to be numbered, such proceedings as these might easily be brought to notice and eventually put a stop to, but until some such arrangement is made, the public will continue to be imposed on or insulted, and these people will continue as insolent as ever, while a very little trouble may reduce them to order and secure to the public what it is so well entitled to—civility and attention.

Calcutta, February 9, 1823.

Yours

TENTATOR.

**HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS DAY.**

	H.	M.
Morning .....	4	50
Evening .....	5	14



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—621—

## Government Orders.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

#### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 6, 1823.

Mr. John Hawkins, Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat and Nizamut Adawlat.  
Mr. Augustus Prinsep, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Tirhoot.  
Mr. John G. Deeds, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Shababad.  
Mr. Thomas Reid Davidson, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.  
Mr. John Lewis, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Zillah Nuddah.

#### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM, FEB. 7, 1823.

Mr. Peniston Lamb, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Departments.  
Mr. Edward Cockburn Ravenshaw, Second Assistant to ditto.

### MILITARY.

#### General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council, FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Alterations of Rank.

Infantry.—Brevet-Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Worsley, C. B., to be Colonel of a Regiment, from the 26th August, 1822, in succession to Haynes, deceased.

Major William Burgh to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Worsley, promoted, with rank from the 18th January 1823, in succession to Hunter, invalided.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain Henry Edward Ollibert Cooper to be Major. Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Arthur Shuldham to be Captain of a Company. Ensign Edward Nelson Townsend to be Lieutenant,—from the 18th January, 1823, in succession to Burgh, promoted.

Alterations of Rank:—Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel John MacInnes, to rank from 26th August, 1823, vice Worsley, promoted.

Ditto.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell to rank from 1st September 1822, vice Thompson deceased.

Ditto.—Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Byres, to rank from 13th January, 1823, vice Griffiths invalided.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major Nicholas Manley, to rank from 26th August, 1823, vice MacInnes promoted.

Ditto.—Captain Samuel Cantwell Crooke, to rank from 26th August, 1823, vice Manley, promoted.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Alfred Arkell Williamson, to rank from 26th August, 1822, vice Crooke, promoted.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major James Clark, to rank from 1st September, 1822, vice Campbell, promoted.

Ditto.—Captain John Oakes to rank from 1st September, 1822, vice Clark promoted.

Ditto.—Lieutenant Joseph Holmes to rank from 1st September 1822, vice Oakes, promoted.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major William Short to rank from 13th January, 1823, vice Byres, promoted.

Ditto.—Captain John Oliver to rank from 13th January, 1823, vice Short promoted.

Ditto.—Lieutenant George Edwin Cary to rank from 13th January, 1823, vice Oliver promoted.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Assignment of Rank:

30th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant John Home to be Captain of a Company, vice Johnson, retired from the Service; date of Commission 31st May, 1820. Ensign George Kinloch to be Lieutenant, vice Home, promoted; date of Commission 1st January, 1821.

17th Regiment Native Infantry.—Major James Blackney, Captain William Walkinshaw, Lieutenant John Hay, to rank from the 6th January, 1823, the date of the decease of the late Major Robt. Macpherson.

Mr. Robert Guthrie McGregor is admitted to the Service as a Cadet of Artillery on this Establishment, in conformity with his Appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, and promoted to the rank of 2d-Lieutenant, leaving the date of commission for future adjustment; date of arrival in Fort William, 16th January, 1823.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Territorial Department, under date the 14th ultimo, to appoint Brevet-Captain Robert McMullin, of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant to the Barrack Master of the 5th Division, until the Milit at Benares shall

be completed.—Brevet-Captain McMullin is directed to place himself under the orders of the Officiating Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces.

Captain M. C. Webber, Commanding the Patna Provincial Battalion, has obtained in the Judicial Department, under date the 20th ultimo, four Months leave of Absence from his Station on private affairs from the 15th instant.

Captain J. J. Gordon, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is nominated to the charge of the Patna Provincial Battalion, during the absence of Captain Webber.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

#### General Orders by the Commander in Chief Head quarters, Calcutta, February 3, 1823.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Hoare is appointed to the 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, and will join the Right Wing at Cawnpore.

Assistant Surgeon John Leslie is directed to join and do duty with the Left Wing 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry at Miraspoor.

Ensign Richard Nelson, 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, is directed to join his proper Battalion at Kurnaul by water.

Lieutenant H. Templer, of the 4th Native Infantry, is directed to join and do duty with Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment, and proceed with it to Dinapore by water.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Major Parker, 4th Battalion of Artillery, in General Orders of the 1st November last, to visit the Presidency on urgent private affairs, is cancelled; and that Officer having furnished a Medical Certificate, has leave under the Rules prescribed for Officers absent on Sick leave until the 1st proximo.

Gentlemen Cadets P. P. Turner, and J. Tierney, are attached to the Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment under orders of embarkation for Dinapore, and will receive their instructions from Lieutenant Colonel Boyd, to whom they are directed to report themselves.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

Ordnance Commissariat.—Lieutenant C. G. Dixon, from 25th November 1822, to 10th February, to visit Mhow, on urgent private affairs. 2d Battalion 17th Regiment.—Bt. Captain Clough, from 1st February to 1st July, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

General Staff.—Lieutenant H. Salter, Asst. Adjutant General, from 14th January, to 15th March to visit Allahabad, on his private affairs.

The appointment in Division Orders under date the 11th ultimo, by Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B., of Captain Frushard of the 2d Battalion 29th Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Adjutant General during the absence of Lieutenant Salter on leave, is confirmed.

#### Head quarters, Calcutta; February 5, 1823.

Ensign Biggs of the 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, doing duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Native Infantry, is directed to join his proper Battalion at Gurrwara.

The following Officers and Gentlemen Cadets are directed to join Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment, and proceed with it by water to Dinapore; Ensign W. S. Monteath; Mr. C. S. Barberie; Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

Assistant Surgeons J. A. D. Watson and A. Stratton are allowed to exchange situations; the former is accordingly appointed to the Medical charge of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, and the latter to that of the Division of Artillery at Nagpore.

Assistant Surgeon A. Stenhouse, at present in temporary Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment, is appointed to the European Regiment, which he will join on being relieved by Assistant Surgeon J. J. Patterson.

Assistant Surgeon James Hutchinson, doing duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment is appointed to the Medical charge of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon Woodburn, and will repair to Jubbulpore whenever relieved from his present duty by Assistant Surgeon Stenhouse.

Assistant Surgeon James MacGregor, at present doing duty in the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as Assistant Garrison Surgeon at Chunar, and directed to proceed by water to that Station, and on his arrival to place himself under the orders of Surgeon G. Playfair.

#### Head quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 6, 1823.

The provision of Tonnage for the accommodation of Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd's Detachment of the Honorable Company's European Regiment being reported completed, and all other requisite arrangements in readiness for their departure for Dinapore, Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd will be pleased to embark the Men on their Boats early on Monday Morning next the 19th instant, and proceed to his destination; reporting his departure from the Presidency and progress to the Adjutant General of the Army, to the Commander in Chief's information.

—622—

Brevet-Captain Clarkson is removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, and Brevet-Captain Wilkins from the latter to the former Battalion.

The appointment in Detachment Orders under date the 14th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Fagan, Commanding the Malwa Force, of Lieutenant Thompson of the 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry, to join and do duty with the 4th Company of Pioneers, consequent to the absence of Captain Hay, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, until an Officers belonging to the Corps may join.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

4th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Elliott, C. B. from 22d January to 25d October, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency preparatory to an application to proceed to Sea.

2d Battalion 5th Regiment.—Captain S. Woodcock, from 25th January to 25th April, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment.—Captain W. W. Davis, from 15th February, to 15th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head quarters, Calcutta; February 8, 1823.

Officers are posted as follows:

Colonel Henry Worsley, C. B., to the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Burgh to the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major H. E. G. Cooper and Lieutenant E. N. Townsend to the 1st, and Captain A. Shildham to the 2d Battalion of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain J. Home and Lieutenant G. Kinlock of the 30th Native Infantry, to the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

Division Orders by Major-General Reynell, C. B. under date Meerut the 18th ultimo, directing Assistant Surgeon Child to proceed to Agra and assume Medical charge of the Detachment of Artillery, are confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

The Arrangements in Cawnpore Station Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel McGregor, dated 27th ultimo, for Assistant Surgeon J. J. Paterson to assume Medical charge of the Artillery Drafts proceeding to Sangor and Nagpore, and for Assistant Surgeon Lindsey to afford Medical aid to Captain Webb's Detachment of Artillery proceeding to the Presidency by water, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

General Staff.—Brigade Major Faithful, from 10th January, to 10th February, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Lieutenant W. Farley, from 11th February, to 11th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

2d Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant W. Conway, from 1st February, to 15th May, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 7, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to accept the Resignations of Ensign M. West 17th, and Ensign W. Mouchieffe of the 53d Regiments of Foot, subject to His Majesty's pleasure.

The names of the above Officers will accordingly be struck off the strength of their respective Corps, the former from the 6th, and the latter from the 16th ultimo.

Head-quarters Calcutta; February 8, 1823.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

44th Foot.—Lieutenant Brevet Captain Cuthfield, from date of embarkation, for two years, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

46th Foot.—Captain Miller, from ditto, for ditto, on his private affairs.

59th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon Scirwright, from ditto, for ditto, for the recovery of his health.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Lieutenant Murray, 4th Dragoons, and Ensign Mottlebary 69th Foot, the former in extension to the 25th instant, to enable him to join his Corps, and the latter to proceed to Bombay on Sick Certificate for three months from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Captain Hendrick of the Royal Regiment, to return to England for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Head quarters, Calcutta; Feb. 10, 1823.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotion and appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

20th Foot.—Ensign Ambrose Congreve to be Lieutenant, vice Gilbert deceased, 18th January, 1823.

Stephen William Wybrauts, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Congreve, ditto ditto.

#### ERRATUM.

N. B. In the G. O. No. 2785, of the 30th of November last, notifying the Promotion of certain Subalterns to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, 2d Battalion Royal Regiment—For "Lieut. Norman Macleod," Read "Norman Macleod."

In the 4th Paragraph of the Remarks on the Sentence of the Court Martial published in General Orders in the last Gazette, for—"to have waited at a late hour."—Read "to have invited at a late hour."

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

#### Selections.

**Funeral Sermon.**—At the Cathedral on Sunday the 9th instant, the Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD preached a sermon illustrative of the Christian character of the late Chief Justice, Sir HENRY BLOOMER, from the 37th Psalm, and the 37th verse. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." The Communion Table, the Pulpit, the Pews of the Clergymen, and that appropriated to the Judges, were hung with black on the occasion.

Death finds us 'mid our play-things—snatches us  
As a cross nurse might do a wayward child,  
From all our toys and haubles. His rough call  
Unlooses all our favorite ties on earth;  
And well if they are such as may be answered  
In yonder world, where all is judged of truly.

The sermon had a general application to the want of disposition in mankind to lay to heart that awful dispensation of Providence which is continually depriving us of our friends, and affording by daily and hourly proof the fleeting nature and the nothingness of all human enjoyment. We must, however, confine ourselves to such parts of it as referred immediately to the character of the respected person whose death has called forth this affectionate tribute to his memory.

*Multis illis bonis febribus occidit.*

Mr. CRAWFORD began by adverting to a passage in Isaiah, where it is said, "The righteous perisheth, and no man layeth it to heart; and the merciful men are taken away, none considering that the righteous is taken away from the evil to come;" and after commenting on the necessity of paying earnest attention to the dispensation, and feeling humbled under the bereavement, proceeded to the consideration of the melancholy event which a wise, yet inscrutable Providence, has caused to happen lately among us. The Chief Justice of British India, a man, who, setting aside religion—from the high office which he held, from his solid knowledge, and eminent talents, and unceasing industry, from the remarkable sweetness of his disposition, and manners,—was respected and venerated by all who approached him. All sensible reflecting persons, he continued, are enabled duly to appreciate these endowments; but this was not the brightest feature in his character. He was in very deed a faithful humble servant of the crucified Saviour; one who "worshipped God in spirit and in truth," one who was a "perfect and upright man." Mr. CRAWFORD was convinced that so much of the worth of his character had been in various ways already displayed by him, that few of his hearers would not concur in laying to heart his loss; and though there was here no father, or mother, no brother or sister, to weep from the feelings of natural affection over his grave, yet sorrow as deep as that felt from the ties of blood, and tears as bitter as those which brethren shed, were excited by the loss of such a man, whom to know was to love. On his death-bed he blessed God most heartily for the happiness, for the honor, of being descended from a pious mother. She had led him by the hand into the path of life, and had anxiously pointed out to him the way of salvation. At that awful moment he felt the unspeakable value of her instructions, and that with his latest breath he should thank and bless her for them. He was unremittingly diligent in searching the Scriptures. His Bible gave the most unequivocal evidence that the law of the Lord was his delight, that day and night he meditated therein. The pages were not of spotless white, and the binding fresh and fragrant as others might be, for the former were filled with notes and comments springing from his own reflections, and the latter was worn and soiled by constant use. It was thus that he obtained a knowledge of God's holy will. Let those who surrounded his death-bed witness, he said, what an affectionate anxiety he evinced for their souls. He often addressed them, impressing upon their minds the importance of being truly religious; he wished them to learn from his own case the great goodness of God. On the morning before he died, when in extreme weakness, he drained the two last chapters of the Book of Joshua to be read in the presence of all assembled. He explained afterwards that as he, like Joshua, was going the way of all the earth, he wished



to declare that he died in the faith and fear of the true God, beseeching those around him to do the same. But not only for those around him, not only for his near relations and friends, not only for his own nation, did he feel this tender interest; he loved, he prayed most earnestly for, the souls of the wretched Hindoos, wretched because they knew not the true God. Mr. CRAWFORD, who came from England with him, and had the best opportunities of knowing his character fully, said that he could bear ample witness to the intense interest he took in the salvation of those people which, when not aware how soon he would be called away, he determined to promote by every means in his power. He knew what death was, that it had a sting, but to him that sting was taken away. His conversation was full of peace; peace was in all his thoughts, and such was the state of his mind, amidst much that would naturally have the effect of grieving, distressing and terrifying, - being far away from those most dear to him who would have soothed his sorrows to the utmost, - tired by much weakness and violent pain, - yet this perfect and upright man, said Mr. CRAWFORD, possessed his soul in peace, and in perfect peace commended his spirit into the hands of the God of truth, who had redeemed him.

**The Governor General's Ball.**—On the night of Thursday last Government House was illuminated in the usual splendid manner externally, and the interior elegantly arranged for a grand Ball and Supper. The party was one of the most numerous and fashionable that we have witnessed for a long time, and remarkable not only for its want of formality, but for the free and unrestrained enjoyment which every countenance displayed. The cordial and polite attention of the Governor General to his guests, could not fail to afford pleasure and satisfaction to all. The Ball was opened by Major STRATFIELD and Mrs. FORDALL, and Country Dances, Quadrilles, and Waltzes, in succession, occupied the young and the gay, till about three o'clock in the morning. The Governor General did not quit the Ball-room till nearly the whole of the Company had retired.

**Mrs. Hogg's At Home.**—On Monday night Mrs. Hogg gave a very elegant entertainment to her friends; and the richly furnished suite of apartments appropriated to the company, exhibited a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion. Quadrilles and Waltzes, for Waltzing is now becoming popular, were the principal gaieties of the evening.

**Ancient Palibothra.**—The Fourth and last Part of Colonel W. FRANKLIN's Inquiry concerning the Site of Ancient Palibothra has just been received from England. It contains a tour from Bhagulpore to Maudar, from thence to Corraupore and a Circuit of the Hills, with an account of the site of the ancient city of Jey Nuggur, and some remarks on the Jeyne worship, with a map of the route, and views. The indefatigable scholar who has thus devoted so much time and diligent research, upon the elucidation of a difficult topographical problem, concludes that in discovering the site of the ancient city of Jey Nuggur, and the fort of Indera Pye, as well as the Jeyne figures dug up at these places, he has brought his hypothesis to a termination the most favorable. The Colonel has appended to his Inquiry a very curious document. It is the celebrated conversation that passed between the Philosopher Diogenes and Alexander the Great as detailed in the *Anonymus Collections*, Londinese, 1653, and the remarks of Palibadiaz, which throws considerable light on the doctrines of the Brahmins of ancient India, and on the religion and customs of the modern Jeynes. There is also an interesting account of certain tribes inhabiting the Jungle Terry District, especially in the Corraupore hills, with their religious institutions, customs, and manners. The tribes are, the Kels, the Musahirs, the Parghas, and the Bannars.

**King's Drawing Room.**—At the King's Drawing Room held at the Palace of Holyrood house on the 23d of August, we observe the following presentations.

Colonel Martin White, by Lady E. M. Margreger.

John Fullarton, by Lady Malcolm.

**Mrs. Colonel White.**—A tulle dress, tastefully embroidered with tulle and pearls; body and sleeves trimmed handsomely with fine blond; train of rich peach satin, lined with white silk, and trimmed with blond, tulle and pearls to correspond. Head dress, feathers and pearls.

**Mrs. John Fullarton.**—Tulle dress, embroidered with steel, over white satin; body trimmed with blonds, sabots of blond, train ornamented most tastefully. Head dress, a profusion of feathers.

**Celerity of the Mails from Bombay.**—An Express for Government from Bombay arrived on the 6th instant, at the General Post Office in the extraordinary short period of thirteen days and a half, the distance run being nearly 1,300 miles! consequently the rate obtained was nearly four miles an hour, all stoppages and crossing of numerous Rivers, and Nullahs inclusive, through this long and difficult tract of Country, via Nagpore.

This celerity of travelling we owe to the Post Master General's new and simple system of Transit Telegraphs, introduced throughout our possessions, without any additional expence to Government.

The Mails from Bombay now come in daily in less than sixteen days, and a half, which is a gain of three and four days, at this season, on the former rate, and we understand that further improvement may be looked for when the new Military Roads, constructing between Calcutta and Sambal ore, and also between Raepore and Nagpore, are completed. —Government Gazette.

## Trade of Cochin China.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,

Having given you some account of the trade of SIAM and KAMBODJA, I now proceed to continue the subject by giving you one of that of COCHIN CHINA. The principal places of resort for vessels in this Kingdom are SAI GUN, FAI FU, TURAN or HAN, HUE, and KAI CHHO, (CACHAO) in TONGKIN. Of these the most westerly is SAI GUN, which is situated about 60 miles up one of the finest rivers in the world, quite free from any danger. At the mouth of it is a small village called KANDYU, opposite to which ships are expected to anchor until permission is obtained to proceed to SAI GUN which will probably occupy three days. When permission is obtained and the ship arrives at SAI GUN, she is anchored nearly opposite the fort. SAI GUN consists of two parts, one called SAI JUN and the other PING MI. It is opposite the latter that ships are anchored, and it is in the latter that the Chinese merchants live. Many of these are very respectable and wealthy men, and would be most happy to carry on a trade with us. These two parts of the town are connected with each other by a navigable river and by an excellent road.

FAI FU is the port to which the Chinese junks principally resort, and it is here that in four months of the year, a very considerable fair is held at the time that they visit it. The population of Chinese residing here generally amounts to 6000, but at the time that they are there, it amounts to 3 or 4 times that number.

HAN or TURAN is but a small village and is principally famed for its noble day, in which a large fleet may safely ride at anchor sheltered from all winds. TURAN is itself a neat pretty, clean village, and several others are scattered along the shores of the bay, which is entirely surrounded with high mountains, presenting every variety of light and shade. TURAN communicates with FAI FU, from which it is about 40 miles distant by a creek, and is most probably the best anchoring place for vessels trading to the latter place.

HUE, is the capital of COCHIN CHINA, and the residence of the Court. It is situated about seven miles up a river, which is not navigable to any distance. At the mouth of the river is a bar, on which the water, if I recollect right, never exceeds thirteen feet. At the mouth of the river is a small fort and village, opposite to which a French ship anchored in 1819. The banks of the river are pretty closely peopled, and altho' the soil is not very fertile, it is well cultivated. Hue itself is on the right bank, and extends a considerable way along it. The fort at this place is a most masterly piece of workmanship, and reflects great credit on the individuals who planned it, as well as those who built it. It is, however, a painful reflection that this splendid edifice has been constructed by the forced labor and contributions of the people, many of whom have died of the fatigue undergone in the operation. In this country all public works are constructed in this manner, and the Government having a right to a third share of every man's labor, takes care that little respite shall be given to the laborer, who, if he shrinks from the duty assigned him by his hard task-masters, is amply rewarded with the bastinado, yet such is the character of the people, that they appear to make quite light of it and to consider it as a matter of course.

KAI CHHO, or as it is commonly called, CACHAO is a very considerable place in TONGKIN.—Little is known of it however to Europeans, as none of them have lately visited it. It is situated on a fine large river, the mouth of which, like those of many Indian rivers, is so blocked up with sand banks that it would be unsafe for a vessel of more than 200 tons burden to attempt to enter it. Many Chinese junks however frequent it from CANTON and other ports to the northward, and British broad cloths, cottons and BENNEAL opium find their way by this channel to the Chinese provinces of YU NAN, and KWANG-SAI. Tea is an article which is also brought from CANTON in large quantities for the consumption of the Chinese settlers, who are said to amount to 60,000 souls.

The trade of the other places in COCHIN CHINA are all nearly alike. The junks come to them from CANTON, FO-KIEN, SO-CHAO, from the ports in the large province of KIANG-SAI and CHU-KIANG, as well from those ports from which the trade to JAPAN is conducted. They bring with them principally trifling articles, such as paper, medicine, coarse China-ware, and some of the other common articles of Chinese manufacture.

COCHIN CHINA produces sugar of a good quality and in considerable quantity, and which may be increased to any extent. It is grown throughout the whole of the kingdom, but principally in the central provinces.

—624—

Cinnamon is the most costly product of Ceylon, and is an invigorating article.—It has a very pungent taste, and is far more aromatic than that of Cayenne.—There are several qualities of it, some of which bear a most exorbitant price, and are solely appropriated for the royal use.—It is none of it BARKED, that it is to say, the outer rind is not taken off it.—It is in high demand among the Chinese, who export large quantities of it, and who prefer it to the best cinnamon of Ceylon.

Raw Silk is produced throughout the whole Kingdom, and is of a good quality, its principal fault consisting in the imperfect manner in which it is wound, which is not well suited to our machinery.—This however may be easily altered, and would no doubt be attended to by the Cochinese, if they found that such attention would facilitate its sale.

I am, Sir, &amp;c.

Calcutta, Feb 8, 1823.

A TRAVELLER.

**Shipping Arrivals.****CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 13	East Indian	British	P. Roy	Rangoon	Jan. 28

**Shipping Departures.****CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination.
Feb. 12	City of Edinburgh	British	W. Wiseman	London
12	Eleanor	British	C. Tabor	Batavia

**Stations of Vessels in the River.****CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 12, 1823.**

At Diamond Harbour.—**PHOENIX**, outward-bound, remains.—**FLORE DE MAR**, (Spanish), passed up.—**NIMRON**, (brig), passed down.

**Kedgera**.—**COLDSTREAM**, (H. C. E. S.), Two CATHERINES, (Amren.) **BRILLIANT**, **SWALLOW**, and **ACROBA**, passed down.

New Anchorage.—**H. C. Ships GENERAL HEWETT, THAMES, and MARCHIONESS OF ELY.**

**Military Arrivals and Departures.****Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.**

**Arrivals**.—**Dr. J. Gillman**, 2d Member Medical Board.—**Captain A. Eldridge**, 2d Light Cavalry, from Ketchik.—**Lieut. J. R. Oneley**, 1st Batt. 20th N. I. from Baltooh.—**Cornet P. O'Hanlon**, 1st Light Cavalry, from Sultanpore, Benares.

**Departures**.—**Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson**, 1st Batt. 15th N. I. to Midnapore.—**Lieut. Col. M. Boyd**, 8th Regt. to Dinapore.—**Major G. T. D'Aguiar**, 1st Batt. 15th N. I. to Midnapore.—**Captain W. Lloyd**, 6th Regt. N. I. to Europe.—**Captain G. Bolton**, 8th Regt. to Dinapore.—**Captain S. Hamilton**, 5th N. I. to ditto.—**Captain S. D. Riley**, 6th N. I. to ditto.—**Lieut. J. Marshall**, 8th Regt. to ditto.—**Lieut. T. Sanderson**, 8th Light Cavalry, to Europe.—**Sergeant J. Lumsdaine**, to Europe.—**Ensign W. S. Menteath**, 8th Regt. to Dinapore.—**Cadets C. S. Barberie, W. Mitchell, and J. Tierney**, 8th Regt. to Dinapore.

**Marriages.**

At Fort William, on the 4th instant, by the Reverend **H. PARKIN, L. L. D.**, **Mr. JOHN WHITE STEWART**, to the Hospital of His Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot, to Miss **LOUISA VICTOR PINGAULT**.

**Deaths.**

At Colaba, on the 17th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, **Lieutenant JOHN GILBERT**, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment.

At Tranquabar, on the 19th ultimo, **Captain FAITH**, of His Danish Majesty's Service, aged 44 years, leaving a Widow and numerous relatives to lament his loss.

At Cuddapah, on the 13th ultimo, from the effects of teething, **RUTH GEORGIANA**, the Daughter of **Mr. W. HOWELL**, Missionary, aged 1 year and 7 months.

At Madras, on the 20th ultimo, **Sergeant Major WILLIAM THOMPSON**, most sincerely regretted by his friends and relatives.

At Bombay, on the 11th ultimo, **Mr. JACOB LAMBERTUS VANWOOLLEN**, aged 26 years.

At Bombay, on the 19th ultimo, **LOUISA**, the infant Daughter of **Mrs. G. Hume**, aged 3 days.

At Bombay, on the 23d ultimo, **Mr. J. S. WATSON**, late of the Firm of **Lumsden and Watson**, aged 25 years.

At Bombay, on the 23d ultimo, **Mrs. ANN CAPON**, aged 26 years.

**Commercial Reports.**

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. 1/2	Rs. 1/4
Cotton, Jaibon,..... per maund	14 0	10 0
Cutchonra,.....	13 0	10 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,.....	2 3	2 4
Patchery, 1st,.....	3 4	3 5
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 12	1 11
Moongy, 1st,.....	1 8	1 9
Ditto, 2d,.....	1 0	1 1
Ballum, 1st,.....	1 7	1 8
Wheat, Dooda,.....	1 1	1 2
Gram, Patna,.....	1 3	1 4
Dhall, Urruhr, good,.....	1 0	1 1
Indigo, Fine purple and violet,.....	200 0	200 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	200 0	200 0
Dull blue,.....	200 0	200 0
Inferior purple and violet,.....	200 0	200 0
Strong copper,.....	275 0	280 0
Ordinary ditto,.....	230 0	240 0
Oude, fine,.....	250 0	260 0
Ditto, ordinary,.....	200 0	210 0
Saltpetre, Colmeer, 1st sort,.....	5 0	5 10
2d sort,.....	5 0	5 4
3d sort,.....	4 0	4 8

**Indigo**.—The transactions in this since our last have not been very extensive, but prices keep steady—at the Exchange sale of 6th and 7th of February, 74 chests were brought forward, middling Jessore went off freely at 265 to 275, in bond—and Benares at 250 to 260, according to quality, about one-third of the latter was withdrawn at 260—several small private sales have taken place since our last, at our quotations—the market is getting very bare of fine Indigo—the French and Portuguese are still in the market.

**Cotton**.—The business done in this since our last, has been wholly confined to Natives, for country consumption—at Mirzapore, 4th of February, new Bandah was quoted at 16-9-0—Jaibon at 17-0—and Cutchonra at 15-15 per local maund—at Jeaugunge, 6th of February, old Bandah was stated at 14 to 14-2, and Cutchonra at 13 to 13-4—sales during the week 2,000 maunds, all for country consumption—stock 27,000 maunds.

**Grain**.—Sales to a considerable extent have been effected during the week, at our quotations.

**Piece Goods**.—The market continues very dull, and prices looking down.

**Saltpetre**.—Has suffered a decline of about 2 annas per maund, since our last—sales are going on in it at our quotations.

**Sugar**.—Dull, and prices on the decline.

**Metals**.—Copper, steady, at our quotations.—Iron, both English and Swedish, in fair demand.—Pig-Lead, looking up.—Sheet-Lead, steady.—Steel, dull.—Bamco Tin, firm, at our quotations, the demand limited.—Spelter, in fair demand.

**Pepper**.—Both Malabar and Eastern, have suffered a decline of about four annas per maund, since our last.

**Spirits**.—Brandy, looking up.—Geneva, very dull.—Madeira, a large stock in the market, demand limited.—Sherry, in good request.—Claret, dull, a heavy stock in the market.—Beer, Hodgson's, selling in small parcels, at our quotations.

**Freight to London**.—May be stated at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per Ton.

**Exports from Calcutta from the 1st to the 31st of Jan. 1823.**

Sugar, to London,.....	bags 4,500
Liverpool,.....	3,200
Saltpetre, to London,.....	10,700
Liverpool, &c.,.....	500
Rice, to London,.....	butar maunds 7,300
Dry Ginger, to London,.....	600
Piece Goods, to London,.....	pieces 21,417
Silk, to London,.....	banar maunds 374
Indigo, to London,.....	factory maunds 11,500
Liverpool,.....	072

**Erratum.**

In the JOURNAL of yesterday, in the letter signed "No GAMES SCHOLAR," page 601, column 1, line 9, for reader so equal, read reader as equal.